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SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON NEED FOR MILITARY PARITY

PM051055 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 3

["International Review" by observer Yuriy Kornilov: "For Equal Security"]

[Text] Among the large-scale and acute international problems worrying the world, a major place is occupied by the question of how to reduce by half and reverse the escalation of the arms race in Europe and prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the continent. "No to U.S. missiles in Europe!" That slogan now unites many eminent European statesmen, leaders of political parties, representatives of trade unions and church circles, women's, young people's and other public organizations, and millions and millions of fighters for peace who are now launching a powerful "fall offensive" in defense of peace. This is natural: In the West today anyone who is not deaf and who has not been misled by lying imperialist propaganda realizes what grave perils are entailed by the plans to deploy new U.S. missiles on European soil. This action would signify West Europe's rapid involvement in Washington's aggressive strategy and its transformation into a "first strike bridgehead" and the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. It would mean a step toward the abyss of nuclear war.

In deciding at the Brussels session of the NATO Council in (December 1979) to deploy almost 600 new U.S. missiles in West Europe and reaffirming this decision in Rome in May 1981, Washington and the NATO leaders realized, of course, that they were acting counter to the principle of parity and equal security in East-West relations and were deliberately embarking on the worsening of relations with the USSR. In an attempt to camouflage the overtly aggressive orientation of its plans and to discredit our country's peace-loving foreign policy, the United States, followed by certain of its NATO allies, launched and are still continuing an unprecedently large-scale and intensive slander campaign regarding the "Soviet threat" allegedly looming over West Europe, asserting that there is a "tremendous USSR military superiority" and just as tremendous a "lag" on the part of the United States and NATO.

The unsoundness of these apologies for "arguments" is obvious. The existence of approximate parity and equilibrium of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO has frequently been noted by Western leaders themselves, including U.S. presidents from Nixon to Carter. "If you examine all types of armaments as a whole, there is approximate parity of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact" -- these are the words of none other than NATO Secretary General J. Luns. In January, former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown described the overall strategic balance of forces between the USSR and the United States as "approximately equivalent." Recently, in September, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR conducted a poll on this subject among 528 scholars taking part in the congress of the American Association of Political Science in New York. What was the result? Over 53 percent of those polled stated that the United States has the same military might as the Soviet Union. Approximate parity is a reality if you compare the power of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as a whole, and there is also such parity in Europe, where each side has approximately 1,000 delivery vehicles.

Some NATO figures, in an attempt to intimidate ordinary people with the notorious "Soviet threat," are alleging that the USSR "is rapidly modernizing" its armaments and "augmenting its military might." Yes, the Soviet Union is modernizing its medium-range nuclear missile weapons since, as is well known, any weapon become obsolete. However, for over 10 years, in the course of renovation, our country has not increased by a single unit the total level of Soviet medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe. The number of missile launchers is even falling, since, with the appearance of each new missile in the USSR, one or sometimes two old missiles are withdrawn, dismantled and not deployed in other regions. Why do the NATO "top brass" persistently keep quiet about this aspect of the matter? Why in describing "the modernization of Soviet nuclear missile weapons," does Western propaganda keep quiet about the fact that the NATO countries have also, after all, modernized -- and are continuing to modernize -- their own nuclear armed forces? It is well known, for instance, that in Britain the Polaris A-3 missiles are being replaced by improved Polaris AV-3TK missiles and that the United States is strenuously renovating and improving its forward-based weapons and so forth.

In brief, from whichever angle you approach the problem under review it is entirely obvious that the allegations of those circles in the West who assert that the United States and NATO must "upgrade their armaments," come what may, have absolutely no basis. If such appeals are nonetheless being reiterated again and again, this is explained not by the notorious "Soviet threat" but by the fact that the prevailing military-strategic parity, which objectively serves the cause of preserving peace, clearly does not suit certain U.S. circles who are oriented toward "strong-arm methods" in politics and sacrifice the principle of parity to gamble on superiority. The U.S. nuclear missile (including neutron weapon) plans, to which appropriate militarist concepts are attached, are aimed at attaining this superiority. "There are more important things than peace (A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state); "We will spend all that is necessary to increase America's military might and obtain superiority over the Soviet Union" (C. Weinberger, Pentagon chief); "The Soviets must be turned into an isolated island so that we can control the rest of the world" (J. Lehman, U.S. secretary of the navy) -- these are the aggressive hegemonist postulates which now serve as the "grounds" for U.S. political strategy!

'LOGICAL CONSISTENCY' LACKING IN ROSTOW REMARKS

LD051836 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Lev Semeyko, candidate of military science]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS -- Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, came forward in Brussels recently with some considerations about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, scheduled for November 30. Those considerations are not notable for logical consistency, to put it straight. On the one hand -- and this is a positive point -- Eugene Rostow speaks of the seriousness of the U.S. approach to the negotiations. But, on the other hand, he states that while preparing for the negotiations, the USA strives first of all to secure that the Soviet Union could not create a deterrent nuclear might and by means of it practise "nuclear blackmail." "He said the greatest danger is posed not by a nuclear war but by the selfsame "nuclear blackmail." So, in order to frustrate that, according to him, the USA must achieve at the negotiations a strengthening of U.S. potential for containment.

Strange logic, to put it mildly! It is well known that it is a nuclear war that poses a real threat to the world and not the Washington-invented Soviet "nuclear blackmail" by means of which the USSR allegedly intends to attain political ends. It is also well known that the USSR has persistently called and calls for limitation and, moreover, reduction of nuclear potentials, for adherence to the principle of parity and equal security, for renunciation of the idea of military superiority. What "nuclear blackmail" on the part of Moscow can one speak of?

If one is to speak on this subject, it is no secret either where constant calls for an unbridled build-up of nuclear-missile might come from: suffice it to recall the new program to augment U.S. nuclear-missile arsenals, which has just been announced by President Reagan. A natural question suggests itself: how to reconcile the "serious" attitude to the forthcoming talks in Geneva, which Eugene Rostow speaks of, the ideas of limitation and reduction of armaments, and the bellicose calls for the strengthening of nuclear might? Two incompatible things.

Mr Rostow states further that the Soviet Union should understand that the United States envisages if required the use of nuclear forces. And this is said two months prior to the start of extremely important and delicate negotiations -- with what end in view is this done? It is evident that such statements are not the weightiest proof of the constructiveness of U.S. approach to the negotiations; it resembles rather the selfsame "nuclear blackmail" which Rostow imputes to the USSR without any grounds whatsoever.

So, whatever the angle one would look at the matter, there are loose ends in Mr Rostow's rationalisations!

That Eugene Rostow enters into sharp contradiction with facts is particularly evident now that in the whole world there is a mounting wave of indignation and protests in view of Washington's decision to start a new round of the costly and extremely dangerous arms race, the decision which by no means promotes an atmosphere favouring a really earnest, businesslike discussion of the pressing international problems.

REAGAN, CASEY OBSTRUCTION OF SALT II ALLEGED

PM051233 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 3

[A. Peshcherin article: "Provocateurs; How the CIA Organized an Information 'Leak'"]

[Text] For some years now the American administration [singular as published] has been trying to put on a propaganda show. The main hero is Uncle Sam, who is supposedly ready to opt for strategic arms limitation. But on one condition, he says: provided that the opposite side strictly observes the treaty commitments. Uncle Sam is not going to take his partners at their words. He intends to monitor his [singular as published] actions, using for this purpose...the CIA. The CIA and its leadership are also fully determined to limit the arms race, it transpires. "But will we be able to ensure proper monitoring?" exclaim the "cloak and dagger knights."

This simple script was created by former President Carter and his henchmen Stansfield Turner, who headed the CIA. Turner did not cope badly with his allotted role. During the discussion of SALT II in Congress he declared that he approved of the agreements in principle. However, the department he headed was incapable of monitoring their observance by the Russians. Especially after the loss of the electronic surveillance bases in Iran. (Turner, of course, made absolutely no mention of the fact that Washington was even then putting out feelers in Beijing. It was proposed to organize secret cooperation with the aim of setting up special listening stations in West China.)

The CIA deliberately organized an information "leak" to impede the detente process and slow the course of the SALT II talks. D. Sullivan, a CIA expert, told (Perli), an aide of Senator Jackson, the "staggering news": American intelligence had concluded that the Russians were not observing the limitations defined by the SALT I treaty, or so it was claimed. The provocateur Sullivan has now gone over to the Reagan camp and has established contact with R. Allen, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs.

A few days before the start of the Republican Party's preelection convention, Senator J. Helms issued a statement accusing former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger of being excessively committed to detente and to SALT. In the senator's opinion, all this was enough to number Kissinger as a "foreign agent." The next morning NEWSWEEK published an article saying that a CIA agent had given American intelligence a report on a secret meeting between Kissinger and a foreign ambassador. In conversation with the ambassador the U.S. secretary of state had, or so it was claimed, been skeptical about Washington's official posture in the SALT II sphere and had hinted that the new administration would abandon the principle parity. It is not known whether Kissinger disclosed state secrets, but his secret conversation with the ambassador allegedly led to the downfall of the agent, who took cover under the name Trigon.

The press leveled still sharper charges against Aaron, who was Kissinger's adviser at the SALT II talks and a member of the committee to investigate the CIA's activity.

Sullvian wrote a letter to his former boss, Admiral Turner, asking him to hold an inquiry into how and why the CIA agent Trigon had been blown. The letter prompted an appropriate item in London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. This transparently hinted that American intelligence had suffered a considerable reverse and had lost an important agent through the fault of a high-ranking U.S. State Department official.

The article in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH was written by British journalist Robert Moss, known for his reactionary views and, still more curiously, his close links with the CIA.

After the Reagan administration and the new CIA Director Casey came to power, the scenario for disrupting the SALT II talks was changed somewhat. But as before it was based on the so-called "Trigon affair."

Some 15 months after the article's publication in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Senator M. Wallop and D. Moynihan, members of the Committee on Intelligence, devoted attention to it. They are both, moreover, striving for the unlimited expansion of the CIA's rights and capabilities. These elder statesmen demanded an investigation of the "Trigon affair" at a secret committee session and the punishment of those to blame for the downfall of a valuable agent.

On the U.S. intelligence establishment's instructions, R. Moss and A. de Borchgrave recently concocted an espionage best-seller entitled "The Spike". It was prefaced with a foreword entitled "Can the Soviet Union Destroy the West?" The author of the preface is former CIA Director R. Helms. The essence of the opus can easily be conveyed in two sentences. Those who advocate disarmament and cooperation with the Russians are foreign agents and enemies of the United States. However, the smart fellows from Langley promptly unmask them. After the appearance of the inflammatory little book the New York TIMES published an article which said unambiguously that Aaron would bear the responsibility for the blowing of Trigon.

At first glance the fuss over Trigon is of a purely internal character and resembles a settling of accounts. However, Reagan and Casey are hoping by this method to silence those who are still counting on continuing the SALT II talks or would like to oppose the creation of new types of arms. Just imagine, Kissinger and Aaron, who in principle never denied the position of strength policy, numbered by the new administration among the liberals if not among the foreign agents! What fate awaits the others, then? There can be no doubt that the entire large police apparatus and gigantic propaganda machine of the United States will come down upon dissidents. That is the way the present administration acts. Such is American "democracy."

In New York, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko had meetings with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. In the course of the talks they exchanged opinions on questions of limiting arms which have already been discussed before between representatives of the USSR and the United States in Geneva. They agreed that serious talks must be held on these questions, and on behalf of their governments they arranged to begin such talks in Geneva on 30 November. "Both sides believe that these talks are of great significance for strengthening stability and international security," the Soviet-American joint statement points out.

Such a statement in itself can only be welcomed by the international public. However, it is known that in politics it is not words but real deeds that are important: And Washington's deeds and its political line cannot fail to arouse concern. If the United States is really interested in the success of the talks, why then does it continue the policy of stepping up the arms race and fueling tension? Why does it, as reports state, "stubbornly insist that its NATO partners observe the schedule for the deployment of new missiles in West Europe," and even intend to include this question on the agenda of the American-West German summit meeting schedule for October? Observers also draw attention to the fact that Washington and NATO are continuing to escalate the slander campaign about the nonexistent "Soviet threat" -- a campaign bordering on hysteria -- and are making fierce propaganda attacks on the mass antimissile movement which has gotten underway in Europe.

As for the Soviet Union, remaining true to its principled policy of peace, it is prepared today, as yesterday, for businesslike and constructive talks on any aspects of the problem of curbing the arms race, including, of course, those aspects relating to medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Our country will not permit U.S. military superiority, but it is prepared to cooperate with the United States on the basis of equality and identical security.

As was pointed out recently in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with President D. Ratsiraka of Madagascar, the ending of the arms race is the most important specific task at the present time. Agreement has now been reached with the United States to hold talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct these talks earnestly, honestly and constructively, adhering strictly to the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. This principle alone can ensure the success of the talks. It is up to the West.

USSR GENERALS INTERVIEWED ON ARMS ISSUES

DW021256 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Report on Pierre Simonitsch interviews with Maj Gen Viktor Starodubov of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and retired Gen Svatoslav Kozlov, in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] "Within a few years, the Soviet Union would have been facing NATO naked had it not modernized its medium-range nuclear weapons. Our earlier generations of missiles -- the SS-4's and SS-5's -- were produced 20 years ago. They are completely obsolete with regard to both design and material." This is how Maj Gen Viktor Starodubov, representing the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, explained in an exclusive interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU the introduction of the new SS-20 missile system which the West considers to be a serious threat. This was the first time that the Soviet generals expounded their position on the arms problem to a Western press representative. General Starodubov also is the Soviet commissioner for monitoring the SALT agreement. The second person interviewed in Moscow was retired Gen Svatoslav Kozlov who is working as a military journalist. The two interviews, which were conducted separately, lasted a total of 4 hours.

Major General Stardodubov came to the meeting in the full uniform of the naval air force and carrying written documents. He demonstrated why, in the Soviet view, a balance in medium-range nuclear weapons exists in Europe at present and how this would be changed to the advantage of the West by introducing the 572 U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles. He said:

"In comparing potentials we must, first of all, count the nuclear means of delivery of the U.S. forward bases (forward-based systems) which have a range of between 1,000 - 4,500 kilometers. These are the F-111, and FB-111 aircraft as well as planes on aircraft carriers which are permanently cruising in the Mediterranean and in the North Atlantic. This adds up to about 700 units. In the case of Great Britain, we count submarine ballistic missiles and the Vulcan bomber; for the French we count the ground-based medium-range missiles, submarine missiles and certain aircraft. This adds up to another 300 units.

"The Soviet Union has the same number of medium-range delivery means -- rougly 1,000. Here we mean the SS-4, SS-5, and SS-20 missiles and bombers such as the TU-22 or the TU-22M (Backfire). This explains why we fail to comprehend why the Soviet Union is said to be superior. With respect to the Eurostrategic power ratio, people try to make us believe that the U.S. aircraft carriers are naval forces which must be excluded. But just think of the role of aircraft carriers in the Korean and Vietnam wars. During the battles near Khe San, more than 100,000 bombs were dropped in 55 days in 25,000 sorties from aboard U.S. aircraft carriers. Surely this was not a naval battle. Aircraft carriers belong to the forces used against ground targets, especially since they have been carrying nuclear weapons."

Starodubov accuses the United States of intending to manipulate the forthcoming negotiations: "It is American negotiating tactics to pick one category out of the variety of nuclear weapons and to use it for numerical comparisons. Now the United States says that it is better to negotiate only on the ground-based medium-range weapons. Why not on the sea-based systems in which the West holds preponderance? The West is also superior in the air even though we have more planes. A large number of our aircraft, you must know, is made up of interceptors, and the rest of them have a lower carrying capacity than NATO'S. According to a survey made by the Carnegie Institute, the Soviet Union has a numerical lead in offensive aircraft of 1.2 to 1, yet the bomb payload of the NATO airplanes is several times greater."

One of the contradictions between the comparisons made by the West and the calculations advanced by Starodubov is attributable to the fact that the Soviets count the means of delivery whereas the West counts the individual nuclear warheads. A missile can be MIRVed and an airplane can carry several bombs. In counting the warheads which probably would reach their targets in a war, the latest report by the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) arrives at a 3.3 to 1 superiority for the Soviet Union.

The NATO counterarmament decision of December 1979 was taken as a reply to the serial production of the new Soviet SS-20 missile. Starodubov refuses to accept this logic: "The Soviet medium-range weapons system is just being modernized with the SS-20. The NATO states have been pursuing the modernization of their medium-range nuclear weapons for quite some time. Thus the British replaced the Polaris-A3T aboard their submarines with Polaris-A3TK which carry three warheads instead of one. France is likewise working on the modernization of its nuclear weapons. The multiple warheads of the new missiles can reach seven targets instead of one. Other features of the French nuclear weapons are also further improved. The U.S. 'forward-based systems' have been modernizing for several years now. Just imagine the Soviet Union not modernizing under these circumstances..."

The argument that the SS-20 has created a new situation by its range, mobility through mobile launching pads and its payload of allegedly three warheads, is not accepted in Moscow.

Starodubov: "What this involved is a modest modernization of the medium-range missiles which are 20 years old. Take the mobility of the SS-20, for example, which the West describes as particularly dangerous because the missiles are hard to spot. In reality this mobility proves that this is not a first-strike weapon but that the missiles are intended to survive an attack by NATO for subsequent retaliation. If we planned a first strike with the SS-20, we probably would have put them in 'silos.'"

Retired General Kozlov fails to understand Western fears: "Basically the SS-20's have the same range as the obsolete missiles we must replace. They are not qualitatively new weapons. Measured by the strength of their warheads, they are even less powerful than the SS-4's and the SS-5's. But they are more accurate. We can, therefore, afford to deploy a smaller number of SS-20's than of the previous missiles. It is true that the SS-20 can be equipped with three warheads, but this is not necessarily the case. Due to the modernization of missiles, their number and explosive strength have decreased. The old missiles were multipurpose, all-target weapons, so to speak. For current demands they are too heavy and their warheads unnecessarily powerful. We have modernized them by making them more compact with smaller warheads. The level of the threat for West Europe remains the same."

The Soviets consider the planned introduction of new American medium-range missiles in Europe as a gross additional threat. Starodubov: "These new nuclear weapons carriers with a range of 2,600 km could penetrate deeply into the Soviet Union and give NATO superiority. In this way the Americans would gain about 600 additional strategic weapons by avoiding the stipulations of the SALT II agreement (which has not been ratified by the United States). We would be forced to find an answer to reestablish the balance. The Soviet Union considers security to be guaranteed when strategic balance exists."

Kozlov maintains that the missiles presently deployed in the Federal Republic already represent an immediate threat: "We estimate that the range of the Pershing I is 750 km. They could reach the Western military areas of the Soviet Union, such as Kalinigrad" (the former East Prussian Koenigsberg).

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed last week to begin negotiations on Euro-strategic nuclear weapons on 30 November in Geneva. Some politicians, particularly in the Federal Republic, consider the zero solution as the best goal for negotiations -- namely that NATO should abandon the introduction of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles, and that the Soviet Union should withdraw all its SS-20 missiles as a concession in return. The Soviet military representatives, however, show little inclination to agree with this suggestion.

General Kozlov, however, passes the buck to the Americans: "Zero option would be of no use for the Americans. Secretary of State Haig has made most unclear statements in this connection. By deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, the United States would gain great strategic advantages by moving the theater of war to Europe and, therefore, they will not give up their missiles easily."

According to General Starodubov, the Soviet Union wishes to achieve "considerable reductions" of medium-range weapons on both sides through negotiations. The Soviet Union is prepared to stop the deployment of further SS-20 missiles the day negotiations begin.

Such a step must be honored, however, on a mutual basis. A final line should be drawn under the armaments already existing, also in the qualitative respect. The Soviet Union demands that the production halt also encompass the U.S. "forward-based systems." In this way better conditions would be created for negotiations. In Moscow's view, however, the objective is as large a reduction of the medium-range weapons as possible and the stabilization of the military situation in Europe.

The Soviet generals hold NATO responsible for the lack of results of the East-West negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe (MBFR) which have been conducted in Vienna for 8 years now and which were resumed last week. MBFR is blocked by a dispute over figures because, in the Western view, the Warsaw Pact has 150,000 soldiers more stationed in the area designated for reductions (GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic and the Benelux countries) than its negotiators admit to.

General Starodubov has a different view of the background, of course: "Perhaps NATO adds to our armed forces the Polish coastal border troops which are not subordinated to the Warsaw Pact, or even paramilitary units. Moreover, in our armies many duties are performed by soldiers in uniform for which NATO states use civilian employees. The actual cause of the dispute over figures is the fact, however, that the West really does not wish to solve this problem." According to Starodubov the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the Western proposal concerning the stipulation of equal, collective maximum numerical limits of armed forces on both sides of the line of demarcation.

People in Moscow do not deny the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional arms, above all in armor. The 45,000 Soviet tanks, however, face the considerable antitank potentials of the West. Besides, the Soviet Union has to defend itself all around.

Kozlov: "We are encircled by U.S. military bases. The Soviet Union has more than 6,000 km of border with China, which is also not a peaceable neighbor. But we have no set figures regarding how many of our troops are to be stationed in the West and how many i the East. The degree of danger determines the proper concentration of our armed forces. In principle, negotiations on arms control on the basis of equal rights should make allowances for all circumstances -- for instance, the geographic factor. It is necessary to take the length of our borders into account and what forces are required to defend this border."

SWEDISH PAPER CARRIES ADN COMMENTARY ON TNF

PM021405 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Sep 81 p 3

[APN editor Vladimir Ostrovskiy article: "The West Threatens"]

[Text] In his article "Isolated Zone Unrealistic" [international affairs specialist] Gunnar Jervas adduced a number of misleading arguments about the SS-20 and the relative strengths of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In order to throw more light on the questions raised by Jervas I went to Maj Gen Viktor Starodubov of the Soviet General Staff and asked for his views.

Starodubov pointed out that the SS-20 missiles do not threaten Sweden. He reminded me that the Soviet Union has at the highest level declared itself prepared not to use nuclear arms against the Nordic countries which become members of a nuclear-free zone, that is, refrain from producing, acquiring or accepting nuclear arms on their territory. It is hardly necessary to add anything to this declaration.

In addition, it should be remembered that the Soviet Union's military doctrine is defensive in character and rejects preventive aggressive wars and notions of "preventive" nuclear attacks. If Jervas wants to be objective he ought not to ignore these principled theses of Soviet foreign policy.

His assertion that "at present the Eastern bloc not only has qualitative but also quantitative superiority with regard to this type of weapon (medium-range missiles)" bears witness, however, to the fact that he has a tendentious attitude toward the whole problem. The fact of the matter is that the Warsaw Pact and NATO have for a number of years now had approximately the same number of medium-range nuclear arms (around 1,000 units on each side.)

For NATO's part these are primarily the United States' so-called forward-based nuclear arms, the nuclear-armed F-111 and F-4 aircraft at air force bases in Europe, the medium-range FB-111A bomber and the nuclear-armed carrier-based A-6 and A-7 aircraft. These amount to a total of 700 units. In addition the U.S. allies have over 300 medium-range nuclear delivery systems at their disposal, of which 160 are land-or sea-based missiles. All these nuclear arms have a range of 1,000 to 4,500 kilometers and are therefore a threat to the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations.

Against these NATO nuclear arms stand the Soviet SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles plus the medium-range bombers. In total the Warsaw Pact has no more medium-range nuclear delivery systems than NATO. The NATO staffs know this, but Western Europe prefers to keep silent about it.

As far as the modernazation of the Soviet nuclear arms in Europe is concerned, it should be pointed out in the name of fairness that for the last few years NATO has also been modernizing its own nuclear forces. Now Great Britain is in the process of introducing Polaris A-3TK missiles onto its submarines, at the same time as France's land-and sea-based missiles carrying one warhead are being replaced by MIRV missiles. The United States is also modernizing its forward-based weapons in Europe.

An objective analyst ought also to take account of the fact that the Soviet Union, at the same time as it deploys new missiles in its western territories, removes one or two old missiles for each new one. The intention is that the approximate nuclear balance should not be disturbed. If we are to talk about the total number of nuclear warheads, NATO could fire 50 percent more warheads in a single salvo than the Soviet Union.

If the United States were to place a further 572 missiles (Pershing II's and Tomahawks) in West Europe, NATO would have more than a 50-percent superiority over the Warsaw Pact as far as the number of nuclear delivery systems is concerned, and with regard to the number of nuclear warheads the superiority would be even greater. Jervas says nothing about this. Nor does he say anything about the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, that is, that the present qualitative and quantitative level should be frozen, so that favorable conditions for negotiations are created.

It can also be mentioned here that Leonid Brezhnev, when he received Willy Brandt in the Kremlin, said that the "USSR is ready to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in the country's European region on the day negotiations on the question begin. Of course, this would only be the case if the United States told us that it too would not increase the number of its medium-range nuclear arms during the negotiation period."

Finally I would like to point out that what threatens the West Europeans is not the modernization of the Soviet missiles but NATO's endeavors to win military superiority over the Warsaw pact. The problem is worsened by the U.S. unwillingness to start honest negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of equality and identical security and its reluctance to guarantee security for the nonnuclear states which do not permit the deployment of nuclear arms on their territory.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TORONTO DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

PM011009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Common Aim"]

[Text] Ottawa, 27 Sep -- Toronto, Canada's major industrial center, has hosted a meeting-symposium of a group of scientists and public figures from Canada and the Soviet Union devoted to a discussion of the most acute problems of the contemporary international situation associated primarily with resolving the most urgent issue of our day -- arms reduction and disarmament.

The symposium was held under the slogan "Peace and Mutual Understanding." Its participants voiced profound concern at the continuing attempts of the U.S. military-industrial complex to step up the arms race, to wreck the process of easing international tension and to return the world to the worst times of the cold war. The manufacture of one of the most barbarous types of nuclear weapons -- the neutron bomb -- which the Reagan administration has begun in the United States, was resolutely condemned.

The Canadian representatives emphasized that the stockpiling of neutron bombs on U.S. territory in direct proximity to Canada arouses the particular concern of the broadest circles of the Canadian people. They pointed out that Canadians insist that the United States abandon its plans to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of West Europe.

IDEOLOGY SEMINAR CONDUCTED IN KISHINEV

PM021131 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 3

[ATEM report: "International Philosophy Seminar in Kishinev"]

[Text] A red carnation against the background of a book is the emblem of the international philosophy seminar for young scholars from the socialist countries which opened in Kishinev 21 September. It has been organized by the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The seminar, in whose work our country's leading social scientists and young scholars and communist youth league workers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are taking part, is convening for the third time. These meetings are recognized as a promising form of cooperation generated by the processes of the intensifying ideological and political unity and spiritual rapprochement of the young people of the socialist community states. They make it possible to enlist young, talented scholars in the elaboration of the most important problems of socialist and communist building, to resolve by their joint efforts questions of international and patriotic education, and to combat the bourgeois apologists of the criticism of Marxism-Leninism.

The theme of the current seminar, "The Ideological Struggle and Young People," is an extraordinarily topical one. A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, opened it with an introductory speech. P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, greeted those taking part in the seminar on behalf of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

This forum is taking place at a notable time filled with historic events. In an atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm, the socialist countries' working people are successfully implementing the tasks of socialist and communist building set by the congresses of the communist and workers parties, he noted. Their decisions not only have tremendous significance for the successful development of the world socialist system, but also exert substantial influence on the entire course of man's development.

At the same time we cannot forget that we are living under the conditions of a very acute ideological struggle by the forces of socialism, peace and true democracy against the forces of imperialism, under conditions of the struggle between the communist world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook. The ideological struggle is one of the main forms of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism. Its keeness and complexity are increasing, its real impact on social life is intensifying, and in practice it covers all the main spheres of social activity. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, in this struggle there can be no place for neutralism and compromises; a high degree of political vigilance, vigorous, efficient and persuasive propaganda work and the timely rebuff of hostile acts of ideological subversion are needed here.

Mankind entered the 1980's in an atmosphere of enhanced anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria stoked by reactionary forces. They are directing their main efforts toward undermining socialism from within, weakening and demoralizing the socialist community and the world communist movement.

It is not hard to notice that the toughening of imperialist propaganda's attacks against socialism and communism is coinciding with a new aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism. Its inability to answer the most acute social, economic and political questions has become obvious. Inflation, mounting unemployment, the currency and financial, raw material and fuel crises, the decline of ethics and morals, the crisis of the entire spiritual life of a society built on man's exploitation of man -- all this is continuing to shake the foundations of the bourgeois world.

At the same time socialism's positions in the world arena have strengthened and its example has become even more attractive to the world's peoples. To reduce this influence, capitalism is making tremendous efforts, producing an unprecedented outpouring of lies and slander against our policy and socialism as a whole and stoking the myth of the "Soviet threat." Bourgeois propaganda is using the most subtle methods to influence young people's minds and feelings.

In defining the main avenues of ideological work, the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties have stressed the urgent need to step up the offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology, to focus attention on the criticism of anticommunism and antiscientific, revisionist concepts of social development and on the exposure of the falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism. In this struggle an important role belongs to the scientists, including young people, whom our fraternal parties see as loyal and reliable assistants.

In conclusion, P.P. Petrik expressed the certainty that the seminar's work will serve the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries young people, the successful implementation of the decisions of the congresses of communist and workers parties, the improvement of ideological educational work and the formation of the new man -- an ardent patriot and internationalist and active fighter for communism and peace on earth.

Then reports were delivered by USSR Academy of Sciences Acad M.B. Mitin on "The World Revolutionary Process and the Ideological Struggle" and by L.P. Buyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, on "The Marxist-Leninist Concept of Man and the Ideological Struggle."

On the day the seminar opened its participants laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and met with representatives of the young people of the Moldavian capital.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON NONALIGNED MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

PM051525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] New York, 30 Sep -- The participants in the plenary session of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers, which has ended here, leveled sharp criticism at U.S. policy in Africa, the Near East, the Caribbean and other parts of the world.

Their communique condemns the U.S. actions which prevented the adoption of a resolution at the UN Security Council condemning the Republic of South Africa's recent aggression against sovereign Angola. The document expresses profound alarm in connection with the worsening situation in southern Africa and, in particular, in the Republic of South Africa, whose authorities are carrying out the country's accelerated militarization and toughening repression against the African population. The participants in the session, held under the chairmanship of Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca, advocated the speediest resolution of the Namibian problem and voiced solidarity with and support for the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The communique expresses "serious concern" in connection with the development of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, which confirms that Israel serves as imperialism's bridgehead in the region and threatens the stability of Near East states and international peace.

The escalation of Israel's barbarous actions since the signing of the separate Camp David deal, the document emphasizes, "would have been impossible without U.S. support, approval and massive aid to Israel. The nonaligned countries' ministers condemn the U.S. administration's hostile stance with regard to the Arab people of Palestine and their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO."

The communique points out that the 36th UN General Assembly session is taking place in an atmosphere of the further exacerbation of the international situation and the intensification of the threat to peace and security. The document voices alarm in connection with the continuing accumulation of mass destruction weapons and the creation of new, more destructive and refined types of these weapons -- particularly the neutron bomb. The ministers also pointed to the danger of attempts to impose on the world concepts of the kind of the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war which proceed from the admissibility and acceptability of thermonuclear conflict.

PRAVDA DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN AID POLICY

PM011001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 6

[Prof R. Ulyanovskiy article: "Equal Partners"]

[Text] In a desire to embroil liberated states and the Nonaligned Movement with the Soviet Union, Western politicians, the Beijing leaders and imperialist propaganda have recently been trying hard to slander their economic relations with the USSR. It is falsely maintained, for example, that the Soviet Union has "backed down" from giving these countries economic assistance; and if it is being given, it is allegedly on a scale which cannot have any substantial effect on their economic development. At the same time attempts are being made to depict the broadening of the USSR's trade and economic ties with developing countries as a means of economic expansion, a means of seizing sources of raw materials and establishing "spheres of influence" -- that is, to put them on a par with the neocolonialist policy of imperialist states.

However, the actual state of affairs bears no resemblance to these fabrications. In a comparatively short historical period following the collapse of the colonial system, trade and economic relations between the USSR and liberated countries have developed greatly and become an important factor supporting their struggle for decolonization against neocolonialism and for the creation of an independent national economy.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress: "We are developing broad economic, scientific and technical cooperation with liberated states, which benefits both sides. An important place in our relations is occupied by the construction of major economic projects in those states with one form of Soviet participation or another."

The circle of partners with whom the Soviet Union conducts such cooperation on the basis of long-term interstate agreements has expanded from 14 in 1960 to 40 in 1970 and 64 countries in 1981. Some 680 industrial enterprises, power stations and hydroengineering, agricultural and other national economic projects have been constructed there with the Soviet Union's assistance. More than 500 enterprises and projects are currently under construction or planned for construction.

In accordance with the wishes of the liberated countries' governments, the Soviet Union channels its assistance toward creating key sectors of the national economy, notably toward developing industry and its basic sectors; ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the chemical and petroleum industries and also light industry and the food industry. The biggest industrial enterprises include plants for the production of metallurgical, mining and electrical power equipment, machine-building and metalworking enterprises, mineral fertilizer plants, aluminum combines, textile factories and canneries.

Many enterprises under construction in a number of liberated countries lay the first foundations of corresponding sectors of modern industry, while in many Asian and African states such a very important, basic sector as ferrous metallurgy is created predominantly with the USSR's assistance. Thus, their steel production increased from 3.6 to 15.2 million tons between 1960 and 1980 -- that is, it more than quadrupled. Almost 84 percent of the increase (9.7 million tons) was secured from enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance, and enterprises under construction with a production capacity of 16.4 million tons of steel a year will more than double the level reached.

With the energy crisis, cooperation with the Soviet Union in developing the national power sector is of especially great significance for the liberated countries. Such cooperation is being implemented on a broad scale and embraces the development of the electricity, coal, oil and gas industries. A great role in this is played by the USSR's assistance in organizing and carrying out geological prospecting work, including searching for energy raw materials.

In the liberated states of Asia and Africa, where the total electric power capacities in 1960 amounted to approximately 17 million kilowatts, more than 40 power stations with a total installed capacity of 7.4 million kilowatts have already been constructed with the USSR's assistance, and construction of 18 power stations with a total capacity of 8.4 million kilowatts is underway. Our state is involved in the construction of power stations with a total capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts in Latin America. The Soviet Union's assistance frequently plays a decisive role in the development of power generation.

Our country makes a substantial contribution to developing agriculture and strengthening the food base in the liberated world.

Thus, work is being carried out with Soviet assistance to create 69 irrigation and reclamation installations, ensuring the opening up of approximately 740,000 hectares of land. Large mechanized state farms have been set up to produce food crops and industrial crops. Great assistance is being given in the development of transportation and communication.

As far as it is able, our country also gives many liberated states assistance in training cadres -- engineers, technicians, skilled workers, doctors, teachers. More than 850,000 people have acquired various trades with the Soviet Union's assistance. This assistance is given in diverse forms and makes a great contribution to resolving this very important and acute problem.

The mass training of national cadres is carried out during the construction and operation of enterprises and other projects being built with the USSR's assistance. The liberated countries are given great support in creating and developing their own material and technical base of higher and secondary specialized education and vocational and technical training. Some 143 educational instutions, including 21 higher and 13 secondary specialized and other educational institutions, have been created with the USSR's assistance in 26 young states. More than 37,000 engineers, technicians and other specialists have graduated from them, and more than 260,000 skilled workers have been trained in 104 centers of vocational and technical education. A further 88 educational institutions are being created with the USSR's assistance. National cadres are trained on a considerable scale in educational institutions in the Soviet Union, where more than 40,000 citizens from developing countries have so far graduated from VUZes and technical colleges and where approximately 39,000 students, postgraduates and trainees [stazhery] are studying. In addition, approximately 18,000 people have undergone production and technical training in enterprises, planning and design institutes and scientific research institutes.

The growth of commodity turnover is an indicator providing a generalized picture of the USSR's rapidly expanding trade and economic cooperation with developing states. During 1960-80 it increased from R800 million to R12 billion -- that is, 13 times. In 1980 the liberated countries' share of the USSR's commodity turnover with nonsocialist states reached 27.5 percent.

In this sphere machinery and equipment occupy the basic place in Soviet exports: Over 50 percent of exports is made up of deliveries of componenets for industrial enterprises and other projects being built with the USSR's assistance. The growth of Soviet exports creates a firm basis for continuous expansion by the Soviet Union in the exchange of purchases of products exported by the developing countries ensuring for these products a constantly growing and reliable market. The latter feature is of especially great significance under conditions of economic crises shaking the capitalist world's economic system and of an acute worsening of the struggle for markets between 1960-1980. The USSR's imports from the developing states increased over 10-fold. Unlike the imperialist powers which have preserved and, in recent years, frequently toughened the customs and other barriers against the developing countries' export products and particularly against their industry's finished articles, the Soviet Union has abolished its customs duties on these goods, constantly increasing its purchases of finished industrial articles, the main part of which is made up of consumer goods (textiles, footwear and so forth), and on tropical agricultural produce: cocoa beans, rubber, coffee, tea, fruit and other produce. Minerals, metals and raw materials for producing consumer goods are also being imported.

The output of enterprises -- including machine-building enerprises -- built with the Soviet Union's assistance occupies a significant place among the goods being purchased.

Thus major orders are being placed in India for the manufacture of metallurgical and other equipment for the USSR's national economy and for enterprises being built with our assistance in other countries. In many instances, Soviet credits granted for the construction of enterprises are paid off with deliveries of the corresponding products. In all, products of this kind worth approximately R2.8 billion were bought in the last 5-year period (1976-80). The liberated states view this practice as an effective form of assistance in developing their economies.

Thus, a highly effective economic exchange between the USSR and the liberated world has taken shape in a comparatively brief period and is developing. This cooperation differs fundamentally from the imperialist states' neocolonialist policy. It is built firmly on the foundations of the sides' equality of rights, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Relations of inequality and exploitation are profoundly alien to socialist society. The Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "does not seek advantages for itself, does not hunt for concessions, is not striving for political supremacy and does not solicit military bases." Without exception, all the industrial enterprises and other national economic projects built with our assistance and the mineral and other natural resources prospected for with the help of Soviet experts are entirely the liberated states' own national property.

In terms of its content, principles and aims, the USSR's economic and trade cooperation with the developing countries represents a new type of international economic relations which strengthens the latter's position in the struggle against imperialism. This is one of the main reasons for the imperialist and hegemonist circles' striving to discredit the developing states' economic relations with the USSR.

For principled motives, the Soviet Union rejects the demands that it allocate a predetermined fixed proportion of its gross national product for aid to the developing countries on a par with the imperialist states. The Soviet Union did not participate in the past, during the colonialist epoch, nor is it participating under present-day conditions in the imperialist exploitation of the developing countries, a consequence of which has been their economic backwardness. Similarly, the socialist states have in no way become involved in those grave consequences caused by the functioning of the capitalist economy, by crises, by the collapse of capitalist currencies, by inflation and the other upheavals of the capitalist world economic system.

Allocating resources for economic and technical assistance to the liberated countries to the extent that it is able and continually expanding mutually advantageous economic and trade cooperation with them, the Soviet Government statement of October 1976 to the UN General Assembly's 31st session observes, the Soviet Union views this aid by the socialist states as "the aid of a friend and ally in the struggle against the common enemy -- imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism."

Proceeding from these principled positions, the Soviet Union supports the developing states' justified demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order. The 26th CPSU Congress affirmed that our party will continue to consistently pursue a course toward developing cooperation with the liberated countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF ARMIES IN CAPITALIST WORLD

PM011459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Academician I. Mints article under the rubric "Capitalism Today": "Militarism in the Service of Reaction"]

[Text] In recent years reports on military coups in this or that state have appeared more than once in the newspapers.

In the past, too, armed forces have participated in political events as the main strength of the ruling class. The founders of Marxism always regarded armies in countries ruled by the propertied classes as the bulwark and most important instrument of their power and of the subjugation of working people. "It is not only in monarchies," V.I. Lenin wrote, "that the army has been an instrument of oppression. It has remained so in all bourgeois republics, even the most democratic."

But sometimes some part of the army has slipped out of the ruling classes' control and gone over to the people's side. To confine ourselves to our own country's history, you only have to recall the action of the Decembrists or the rising on the battleship Potemkin. In our time, once could mention the army's defection to the people's side during the April revolution in Portugal and in Ethiopia and a number of other African countries.

The participation of armies in revolution is due to the development of the international revolutionary process, at whose foundations Great October stands. Its ideas not only inspired soldiers but awoke the consciousness of advanced officers, who came out against the army's participation in suppressing the revolutionary movement. Since that time on more than one occasion and in various countries young officers, inspired by the ideals of freedom and independence, have led soldiers in opposition to regimes of violence and oppression.

A tremendous part is played in the revolutionization of armies by the national liberation movement, whose flames have consumed the colonial empires created by capitalism out of the blood and bones of enslaved peoples. Considerable significance in armies' defection to the people's side is also attached to change in their own makeup. More and more educated people are becoming soldiers, many of whom are active participants in political events -- strikes, demonstrations and risings. They bring with them the ideas and experience of liberation struggle and spread these ideas and experience within the army. All this frightens the imperialists. It is no accident that their ideologists are propounding the renunciation of universal military service and the creation of long-service formations, organizing mercenary service and preparing "Rapid Deployment Forces" for shipment to the planet's "hot spots." More and more books are appearing in capitalist countries on measures to combat movements of the people, and fascism's experience in suppressing the partisan movement is being openly studied.

Nonetheless, imperialism holds firm to its main prop -- the armed forces -- and now uses them not infrequently for the implementation of reactionary military coups. How can the possibility of using armies for these purposes be explained? Marxists proceed on the basis of Lenin's tenet to the effect that the living soul of Marxism is concrete analysis of the concrete situation. In each case it is necessary to seek internal factors characteristic of the country in question, although some of these factors are of a general nature. One such common factor is, above all, the constant growth of militarism, that inevitable companion of capitalism. It has recently spread without restraint, becoming a malignant abscess on the body of bourgeois society.

Suffice it to cite data on the growth of military expenditure per capita. In the mid-seventies this expenditure in the United States was five times more than before World War II. The military budget of the capitalist world's leading country -- the United States -- is $226.3 in fiscal 1982. Over the next five years the American ruling circles plan to spend an astronomical sum on the Pentagon's needs -- about $1.5 trillion. How can we fail to recall F. Engels' words: "The army has become the state's main aim, it has become an end in itself; the peoples only exist to supply and feed soldiers. Militarism dominates Europe and is devouring it." Life has made only one change in this tenet, which was voiced approximately 100 years ago: It is not over Europe, but over the entire capitalist world that militarism hangs, swallowing up society's forces and resources.

Another factor behind the strengthening of the armies' role lies in the swelling military-industrial complex, which is characteristic of all the major capitalist countries. Before World War I you could name a few weapons manufacturers -- the Greek "Gun King" Zaharoff, the German weapons manufacturer Krupp, Creusot in France. Now the lists of weapon kings cannot be restricted to a few names. Scarcely one of the supermonopolies stands aloof from the business of blood. It is chiefly they who direct the life of the countries of developed capitalism. Not for nothing are they known as a "state within a state." Their representatives, advocates and intermediaries besiege parliaments, seeking decisions advantageous to the magnates. The unprecedented growth in armaments leads in turn to the strengthening of militarism.

Through the fault of imperialist circles, the arms race has now reached an unprecedented scale. According to UN estimates, existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons make it possible to destroy all living things on earth 15 times over. Yet the most reactionary imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are demanding a further increase in military spending and giving the "go-ahead" for the development and manufacture of new, even more dangerous and inhuman types of weapons of mass destruction -- such as the neutron weapon, for instance. They are more and more closely and openly supporting dictatorial regimes and urging military forces which are dependent on them to strengthen and create new reactionary dictatorships like the antipopular juntas in El Salvador and Guatemala.

However, the most significant factor behind military coups is the growing revolutionary movement throughout the world. The defenders of the capitalist system can see that the imperialist iceberg, gnawed by strong currents, is continuing to thaw. From this they draw the conclusion that it is necessary to retard the thaw of the iceberg and refreeze it with "cold war" methods -- hence, on the one hand, the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and the attempts to intimidate the peoples with the notorious "communist threat," and on the other the attempts to launch an arms race and pour tens and even hundreds of billions more into strengthening the armies.

Imperialism is strengthening and developing the armed forces not only in developed capitalist countries. Forced, under pressure from the people's liberation movement, to grant political independence to its former colonies, it tries to maintain its influence there by means of creating armies dependent on itself. The population of the majority of young independent states is made up of many ethnic groups, and often the formation of social classes is not complete, various economic structures are interwoven, the adherents of different religions are hostile to each other and tribal discord exists or is kindled. In these conditions the army appears to be the sole creator of "order." The imperialists know this and seek to control its formation, and in particular the appropriate training of command cadres. American Senator W. Proxmire once stated that in the period from 1945 through 1971 the United States spent many billions of dollars on training 320,000 servicemen from 70 countries.

World imperialism has more than once pushed developing countries' armies into suppressing people's movements, seizing power and establishing reactionary regimes. In the last 15 years about 30 reactionary military coups have taken place in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

There have been coups or attempted coups in Europe, too. Remember the seizure of power in Greece by the "black colonels" and the plots in Italy.

Material accumulated about reactionary military coups enables us to say that one of the main reasons for their success has been the absence of revolutionary parties or the inadequacy of these parties' work in the army. To confirm this, two events with particularly grave consequences can be cited. Thus the Greek Communist Party has noted in resolutions that certain of its leaders, carried away by parliamentary activity, failed to adopt the necessary measures against the activation of reaction, as a result of which the "black colonels," in collusion with the NATO ruling clique, accomplished a coup and seized power in the country in the space of a few hours. Events were even more tragic in Chile. On this subject L. Corvalan has stated: "We did not prepare in the necessary way to defend the people's government.... Not only did a vacuum -- the lack of military policy -- form historically in our country, but we failed to regard the problem itself as a task for the whole party and consequently for its organizations and cadres."

The ruling classes in bourgeois states try to conceal the army's class nature as an instrument of their domination. To this end they put forward the thesis of the army's "neutrality" and its alleged nonparticipation in politics. This hypocritical doctrine is intended as a cover for the real interests of the bourgeoisie, first and foremost the big bourgeoisie. In present-day conditions the big bourgeoisie itself and also its petit-bourgeois accomplices try to assure us that by virture of the development of capitalism, which, they, say, is becoming increasingly [the system] of the people, the army ceases to be a class army and is in the service of the entire nation. To back up this doctrine, imperialist ideologists assert that a professional spirit now prevails in the army and that it is loyal to the Constitution, which requires it to be subordinate to the civilian authorities. This propaganda of 'neutralism" and "professionalism" is by no means new. As long ago as the first revolution in Russia, Lenin wrote: "The army cannot and must not be neutral. Not to involve the army in politics is a slogan of the hypocritical servants of the bourgeoisie and czarism, which in fact always involve the army in reactionary politics...."

Marx, Engels and Lenin exposed militarism and systematically and persistently called on revolutionary parties to fight it, since it was developing unrestrainedly into a sinister threat to mankind. Engels made a special study of military matters, the history of wars and armies and their dependence on the development of production forces, so as to be able to combat militarism with inside knowledge.

The creators of the new U.S. bellicose doctrine are making tremendous efforts to conceal the class meaning of their policy, the aggressive nature of its aims and their unrestrained desire to reverse history and in particular to suppress the world national liberation movement and -- most important -- to secure superiority in the world. All forms of mass information -- the press, radio, television -- are mobilized to deceive their own people and intimidate other peoples. Afraid of the mighty, ever-growing people's movement against the omnipotence and oppression of monopoly capital and following the logic dictated by class hatred, the creators of the new U.S. doctrine equate the national liberation movement with bandit terrorism. Under cover of the furious ballyhoo of the propaganda campaign, the real terrorism of imperialism continues and develops, being intended to intimidate and break the will of peoples rising in the struggle for liberation.

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "Adventurism and readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for the sake of their own, narrow, selfish goals -- that is what emerges particularly clearly in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

To achieve these aims the ruling circles of imperialist states are trying to kindle the militarist spirit still more. But the peoples of the world, aware of the dangerous nature of this policy, are coming out against it increasingly actively, launching a struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and progress.

PRAVDA NOTES IAEA MEASURES AGAINST ISRAEL

PM051219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Atom in the Service of Peace"]

[Text] Vienna -- The 25th annual session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which now unites 111 states and is an important element in the UN system, has ended in Vienna. The conference focused on questions of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear power.

The worker-atom is becoming a substantial factor of economic and social development for dozens of countries. In the last year alone nuclear power station capacity worldwide has reached 135 million kilowatts. Nuclear power stations provide about 8 percent of total world electricity generation.

The development of cooperation in the sphere of the nuclear power industry must, of course, be carried out in close conjunction with the strengthening of the system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The course of the debate in Vienna demonstrated that the system of guarantees implemented by the IAEA is perfectly reliable, enjoys the trust of nonnuclear states and at the same time accords with all countries' sovereign rights.

The session discussed the question of Israel's military attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center and the consequences of this bandit act for the agency's activity. The resolution adopted at the suggestion of 18 nonaligned and developing states notes that the bombing of the nuclear research installation represents an attack on the system of guarantees implemented by the IAEA, which constitutes the foundation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The resolution provides for the immediate suspension of all assistance to Israel under the auspices of the IAEA technical assistance program and calls on all the agency's member states to end the transfer to Israel of materials and technology that might be used to produce nuclear weapons.

Despite the endeavors of the advocates of Tel Aviv aggression, the conference decided to consider at its next session the question of suspending Israel's enjoyment of the privileges and rights of IAEA membership until such time as it agrees to institute monitoring of its own nuclear reactors.

The constructive nature of the IAEA session confirmed just how urgent are the problems of ending the arms race and strengthening the system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

KGB OFFICIAL HITS 'SUBVERSION' BY IMPERIALISTS

LD021412 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- The policy of imperialist circles for aggravating the international situation is accompanied by a sharp intensification of all forms of subversive activities against the Soviet Union, and the socialist community in general, Semen Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, writes in KOMMUNIST journal. Intelligence and other special services, in the conditions of the absence of open military confrontation, are the principal strike force of imperialism in its attempts to damage the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, he points out.

The activisation of imperialist special services, the article says, is accompanied by the intensification of their cooperation. The organising role of U.S. intelligence services is substantially enhanced. Also intensified is their interaction with Beijing's intelligence and other special services which have considerably stepped up in recent years subsversive activities against our country. Chinese and American intelligence services coordinate their actions in rendering aid to counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan, anti-socialist elements in a number of other countries, exchange espionage data, and cooperate in carrying out actions of ideological subversion. Beijing's intelligence services are trying to recruit Soviet citizens, send their agents across the state border of the USSR, use for espionage their people masked as diplomats at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

Tsvigun writes that ideological subversion, conducted by special methods and constituting direct interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries, is a special form of subversive activities of imperialism. One of the principal directions of ideological subversion is carried out by specially organised services and is fully based on gross distortion of facts and direct slander, that is on subversive propaganda, widely using radio, television and the press, and dissemination of false rumors. Its second major direction concerns intelligence: organised subversive actions with a view to creating in our country all kinds of legal and clandestine hostile groups, direction of their activities, political, moral and material support.

Ideological subversion, according to its authors, the article says, is designed first of all to weaken the socialist system. Its actions are directed against the guiding role of communist parties and their influence in the masses, at "erosion" of communist ideology, imposition of bourgeois outlook and, finally, disorganisation of political and economic life and restoration of capitalist orders in socialist countries. This is the aim of the slanderous propaganda campaign launched in recent time against Poland with a view to destabilising that country and its position in the world arena. Foreign enemies of socialism do not stop even at direct interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

The chief center of carrying out ideological subversion is the United States where this subversive activity has become an organic part of foreign policy, while special services regard their participation in it just as important as espionage, the writer points out.

Further Report

LD052206 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] A high-ranking official of the State Security Committee has said that over 300 terrorist groups supervised by the Western secret services were prepared to carry out hostile actions against the Soviet Union in connection with last year's Olympic games in Moscow. But their schemes were foiled. Semen Tsvigun, the first deputy chairman of the State Security Committee, says in the magazine KOMMUNIST that under the cover of lies about the Soviet Union's involvement in international terrorism, the Western secret services are stepping up their activities against this country. They have established and are financing over 400 centers, organizations and committees which are engaged in subversion against the Soviet Union.

WEINBERGER ACCUSED OF ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA

PM021131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 5

[G. Vasilyev article under the rubric "International Notes": "In a Fit of Propaganda Hysteria"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is waging a constant psychological attack. Almost every day the news agencies report clamorous new statements by the Pentagon chief. Even connoisseurs of Washington's political cuisine are amazed: Where does someone who only recently was very far removed from military matters derive such a bellicose passion? Even Weinberger's present position would seem to presuppose restraint and laconism. Instead, we get a cascade of irresponsible outpourings; and always with the selfsame unseemly aims -- to intimidate the West with the fabricated "Soviet threat," to play on people's nerves and make them cough up for new, still more destructive instruments of death, which people on the other side of the ocean are now engaged on creating in their mad desire for military superiority.

In an interview in the magazine DER SPIEGEL the inordinately garrulous head of the U.S. military department recently tried to paint such a sinister picture of the future of West Europe that it should have made a naive person's flesh creep. "If all of us together do not take up the challenge thrown down to us by the mighty expansion of the Soviet military apparatus," Weinberger proclaimed, "then the prospects for peace and stability in the future will be truly gloomy," (The secretary evidently believed that the West German magazine's readers know nothing about where in actual fact this "mighty expansion of the military apparatus" is now taking place).

If you're going to lie, get on with it! Getting increasingly into the role of a lawbreaker who, in an attempt to divert attention from his own person, is the first to shout "stop, thief!" the secretary straightaway accused the Soviet Union of seeking to "achieve superiority in all parts of the globe and in all types of weapons." (He accused it of what is today proclaimed from high Washington rostrums as the U.S. program for the next few years.) He even went so far as to say that the Russians frequently get the sophisticated hardware with which the Soviet Armed Forces are equipped "either by pruchasing it from Western countries ... or by stealing it with the help of a dense worldwide network of agents."

So, in seeking to pile on the horror and foist on the West Europeans the Pentagon's "gifts" like U.S. medium-range missiles and neutron bombs, the secretary descended to the very lowest standards of the gutter press. It is well known, and it was reaffirmed by the documents submitted by the USSR at the UN General Assembly session, that the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority, that it consistently advocates arms limitations on a mutual basis, with the observance of the principle of parity and identical security. The history of post-war years proves convincingly that all new types of weapons of mass destruction first appeared across the ocean. If an arms race is imposed on us, then we create for ourselves everything necessary for the defense of the peaceful labor of the socialist community's peoples. The Soviet Union, a mighty industrial power, has everything necessary for this.

Mr Weinberger is writhing about in a fit of propaganda hysteria. It is not hard to understand the reasons for this hysteria. Washington's course toward undermining detente, accelerating the arms race and stoking the danger of war is encountering a mounting rebuff throughout the world. People do not want MX missiles, "Euromissiles" or neutron bombs. They are demanding that representatives of the Peagan administration sit down at the conference table for arms limitation talks. But, as we can see, this forms no part of the calculations of the most aggressive circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex. So Caspar Weinberger is trying to use marked cards, to make out that black is white, to intimidate people with imaginary "threats" and to hide from them the real source of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

To all appearances, Mr Weinberger is occupying the same office in the five-sided building on the bank of the Potomac where his predecessor J. Forrestal once sat -- as is well known, he came to a bad end. He was brought to this end by anti-Soviet hallucinations. It is to be hoped that piling on the horror has not given rise to the same disease in the present Pentagon chief.

OSWALD EXHUMATION DISPROVES ANTI-SOVIET LIES

LD051922 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 5 Oct, TASS -- Another anti-Soviet invention, engendered by the spy-under-your-bed mania which the U.S. ruling quarters are busily cultivating, has burst like a soapbubble. This time, according to the script of this canard, the Soviet spy was to be discovered in the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

One could hardly invent anything as absurd and laughable as this canard, but the American press has for many years circulated the rumour that a Soviet agent, Oswald's double, was substituted for and buried instead of him. So yesterday, the U.S. ABC television network reported, there was a gathering at a cemetery in Dallas, Texas, to watch Oswald's body being exhumed in the presence of an official representative of the judicial authorities with the purpose of ascertaining at long last "who is who." But the newsmen who had gathered in anticipation of a big sensation had their hopes dashed when medical experts stated beyond doubt that it was Oswald himself that had been buried in his grave.

This, ABC said, dispelled the last doubts in respect of the claimed "substitution" while the mystery of J.F. Kennedy's murder and the veil of contradictory facts shrouding it had remained.

And this is what everybody would agree with.

SOVIET-U.S. SYMPOSIUM OF ASIA ENDS IN TASHKENT

PM281331 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 4

[UZTAG report: "Symposium Ended Work"]

[Text] The fourth Soviet-American symposium on problems of modern Asia ended yesterday in Tashkent. Distinguished scientists and scholars specializing in the sphere of oriental studies from the Soviet Union and the United States exchanged research results and discussed a number of questions connected with the present situation in the countries of the Asian Continent, trends in their economic and social development and guaranteeing security for the peoples in this region of the globe.

At the concluding session the results of the symposium were reviewed by delegation leaders: Acad Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, and California University Prof Robert A. Scalapino, director of the Institute for East Asian Studies.

CARLUCCI VISIT TO JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA ASSESSED

LD040134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Gennadiy Vasilyev commentary: "Aggressive Constructions"]

[Text] Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has been in Tokyo on a visit. According to press reports, in his meetings with top leaders of the country's foreign-policy and war departments the Pentagon emissary demanded fresh efforts to build up Japan's military power. He stated that Japan's armed forces should assume the task of neutralizing the military threat which is allegedly coming from the USSR -- that is, he was insisting on an expansion of the participation of Japanese forces in the U.S. aggressive, military strategic plans in the Far East and Pacific region.

According to the newspapers, the American-Japanese meetings in Tokyo were also to discuss the question of the deployment in this area of American nuclear weapons, the Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles.

From Japan, Carlucci went to South Korea where a 40,000-strong U.S. occupation force is stationed. Thus, the very geography of his trip -- which, moreover, has been taking place against the background of large-scale Japanese-American naval maneuvers -- has vividly revealed one of the main purposes of the visit by the American official -- the forging of a triple military alliance involving Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. Militarists on both sides of the Pacific have occupied themselves with this venture most energetically since the meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and U.S. President Reagan in Ottawa.

Although this trip by the Pentagon pusher was limited to the aforementioned "triangle", another military-strategic figure was clearly visible in the background -- namely, the Washington-Beijing axis, the alliance which is taking shape on an anti-Soviet basis between the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and in which ever more persistent endeavors are being made to involve Japan itself.

The country of the rising sun and other states of the region have received with alarm the information that has seeped out in the press about the talks behind closed doors in Tokyo. The dangerous military-strategic geometrical constructions in the Far East and the Pacific region involving the American aspirants to world dominance and local reactionary forces who are playing their own game threaten international peace and the peoples' right to independence and social progress.

The history of World War II and the experience of the postwar decades have shown the incalculable troubles caused to people by the claims of militarists to spheres of vital interests and to the right to dictate their will to peoples. The appearance in arsenals of new, ever more destructive means of mass annihilation increases the scale of military danger a hundredfold. It is not by playing along with the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing, but by strengthening detente, implementing measures of trust and creating a nuclear-free zone in Asia and the Pacific region that the interests of the peoples of this region will be served.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS

PM051345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep, TASS -- Dangerous playing with fire is what the newspaper NODONG SINMUN calls the large-scale joint maneuvers of the Japanese and U.S. navies which are currently underway in the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. This show of strength, the organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee notes, is evidence of Japan's broad involvement in the implementation of American strategy in this region of the world.

The current maneuvers were announced as "defensive" ones. However, it is well known, the paper writes, that nobody is threatening the United States and Japan. On the contrary, the appearance of an armada of warships near the shores of the DPRK can only be seen as an attempt to intimidate our country and to support the South Korean regime in every way.

By stressing the military nature of the American-Japanese alliance, the United States is trying to secure the automatic participation of Japan should any conflict emerge in the Far East. In its turn, Japanese reaction, yielding to the demands of American imperialism, is inflating the military budget, accelerating the modernization of the "Self-Defense Forces" and increasing military "aid" to the Seoul regime.

Such actions are an open challenge to the peoples who advocate the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and in Asia, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

PM011419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Leonov report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 28 Sep -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin left Vladivostok 27 September for Japan to attend the 13th Japanese-Soviet meeting "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union." The Japanese-Soviet trade union meetings, which have now been held for approximately two decades, have glorious traditions. They are an effective means of Soviet-Japanese cooperation and make a substantial contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries' working people.

The Soviet motorship Turkmeniya, with approximately 100 emissaries from all the Soviet Union republics and from major industrial centers in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East aboard -- representatives of the working class, agricultural workers and scientific, cultural and art figures -- has set course for Japan's shores.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON PRC-MONGOLIAN RELATIONS

GF040430 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 2 October carries an unattributed commentary, the title of which is indistinct. The radio recalls the decisions reached by the sixth plenum of the CCP Central Committee and adds: "It has become obvious that the present PRC leaders are endeavoring to revive Maoism."

Noting that Mongolia was Mao's first objective in his move to convert the PRC into a great state, the radio adds that following the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the PRC and Mongolia, Mao endeavored to subdue the latter politically and that in the early 1950's PRC military units created hostilities on the border between the two countries with a view to occupying various areas of Mongolia. It states: "The current PRC moves against the independence and border [word indistinct] of its neighbours can only be interpreted as a continuation of Mao's policy aimed at creating a great state. According to the "Mongolian press, PRC troops are being deployed along the entire border between the two countries and military installations are being set up. (?Explosives are being placed in) [words indistinct] where rare species of animals live, and forested areas are being (?deliberately) burned."

The radio recalls that an article in UNEN, which is published in Ulaanbaatar, stated that Beijing has launched a political and ideological war against socialist Mongolia and adds that the "Maoists have been trying to distort history by claiming that (?Mongolians originated in the PRC)." The radio adds that the PRC leaders are trying to promote their case over the territory of the PRC's neighbours and recalls a seminar in Shanghai dealing with land that belonged to the PRC historically. It notes that Mongolia and parts of the Soviet Union have been found to belong to the PRC historically in addition to India, Southeast Asia and the DRA.

The radio claims that the case being pursued by the PRC is one of the aspects of the nationalist policy of PRC leaders in the international domain and concludes by stating that the policy of digging up historic cases constitutes a hostile attitude toward neighboring countries and that this is a serious threat to the peace and security of the Chinese people.

PRAVDA INTERVIEW WITH PDPA GENERAL SECRETARY

PM051351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Afghanistan's Righteous Cause: Interview with Babrak Karmal"; first paragraph constitutes editorial introduction]

[Text] The situation created by imperialism over Afghanistan remains tense. The undeclared war against that country is continuing. Deliberately exacerbating the situation, Washington and its partners -- Beijing above all -- plainly wish to delay a settlement of the conflicts in southwest Asia by setting one people against another. In this situation the Government of Afghanistan is struggling to ease tension in the region and advance peace initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with its neighbors -- Pakistan and Iran. It recently put forward a number of concrete new proposals. L. Mironov, PRAVDA'S correspondent in Kabul, asked Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Revolutionary Council, to answer a number of questions relating to the present time through which the country is living and its foreign policy course.

Kabul, September -- At the beginning of the conversation the Afghan leader pointed out that the so-called "Afghan question" has been artificially created by imperialism.

The revolution in our country, he said, was carried out in 1978 by the people and in the people's interests under the PDPA's leadership. It could not generate any foreign policy problems since it is purely Afghanistan's internal affair. However, that revolution, being progressive and national democratic in its tasks and aims, was not to the liking of the imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and Islamic reaction, which perceived it as a threat to their mercenary interests. And it is with a view to weakening the Afghan people's morale, undermining their faith in the cause of the revolution and discrediting its gains that the so-called "Afghan question" is being whipped up.

An undeclared war is, in fact, being waged against Afghanistan. Thousands of saboteurs and terrorists are being infiltrated and their barbarous crimes cannot fail to arouse profound indignation. The Afghan people's enemies have on their conscience the blood of thousands of totally innocent, peaceful people and the destruction of schools, hospitals and enterprises.

What malicious fabrications about Afghanistan are being disseminated by corrupt imperialist propaganda, he continued. However, every unprejudiced person visiting our country can easily see for himself that despite the incredible difficulties connected with reactionary forces' intrigues, the revolutionary process is developing steadily. The socioeconomic situation in the country is gradually being stabilized, the new revolutionary power is being strengthened at the center and in the provinces, and the broad people's masses are being drawn into political life. The creation of the national fatherland front was an expression of the strengthening and developing unity of Afghanistan's national and patriotic forces on the basis of the principles of the April revolution. Despite the difficulties associated with the aggression, a good harvest of the main agricultural crops has been gathered this year. However, our successes would have been many times greater if the country's peaceful life had not been disrupted by sallies by mercenary gangs penetrating Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Speaking about Afghanistan's foreign policy, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary pointed out once again that it is based, as has been declared repeatedly, on the principles of nonalignment and the development of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of full equality and noninterference in internal affairs. It is precisely on these universally recognized principles that Afghanistan has expressed readiness to build its relations with Pakistan and Iran.

In May 1980, B. Karmal recalled, we put forward proposals for a political solution to the situation over Afghanistan addressed primarily to the Pakistani and Iranian leaders. After that we made repeated approaches to the Governments of Pakistan and Iran suggesting that they come to the negotiating table to settle unresolved problems and normalize relations on the basis of the recognized norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter. Initially the Pakistani leadership made certain gestures toward possibly starting a dialogue with Afghanistan's representatives. The DRA Government reacted to them quickly and positively. Unfortunately, whenever the Afghan side agreed to meet Pakistani representatives, Islamabad avoided talks on various pretexts.

It should be said that progressive and peace-loving circles welcomed the new Afghan initiative. This was shown, in particular, by the tour Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost made to a number of countries in the Near East and Africa, and also to India, for the purpose of explaining Afghanistan's position. Our proposals were evaluated positively by many realistically minded statesmen.

The Afghan leader went on to dwell on the specific provisions of the new initiatives. While considering it preferable and most fruitful to hold talks with both Pakistan and Iran on a bilateral basis, at the same time our government expressed readiness, if Pakistan and Iran so desire, to hold tripartite talks. We do not object to the presence at the talks of the UN secretary general or his representative.

The government has already declared that reliable international guarantees of accords on ending and not resuming armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs must be a constituent part of a political settlement. While not predetermining the full list of guarantors, we continue to believe, B. Karmal said, that they must include the USSR and the United States, as well as other states acceptable to Afghanistan and its neighbors.

Finally, the achievement of a political settlement, including the formulation of international guarantees, would make it possible to establish, by agreement between the USSR and the DRA, the procedure and the schedule for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan which was introduced into Afghanistan at Afghan request to assist our people and our armed forces in the matter of repulsing external armed aggression and defending the country's independence and sovereignty.

Concerning the coming discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" at the current UN General Assembly session, B. Karmal pointed out that this improper action represents undisguised interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and a violation of the UN Charter. Its purpose is to divert the international community from discussing truly important and burning problems such as a just and comprehensive Near East settlement, the adoption of effective measures to end Israel's aggression against Lebanon, Iraq and other Arab countries, the prevention of the buildup of American military potential in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas, and the establishment of a just international economic order.

Discussion of the so-called "Afghan question," B. Karmal declared, has nothing to do with a real settlement of the problems concerning Afghanistan. It is an intrigue on the part of those circles which are openly opposed to the Afghan revolution and are trying to reverse the course of events in our country. The chief aim and main substance of a political settlement must be to ensure a total and reliable end to armed and other external interference in the DRA's internal affairs and to create conditions under which such interference would be ruled out in the future. Here, he pointed out, questions relating to the existing system in Afghanistan, the composition of its government and other internal matters within the competence of the Afghan people must not be discussed in any variants of talks.

Since these fundamental principles are ignored in the settlement schemes put forward in the West and designed to resolve questions affecting our country's interests without the participation of its legitimate government and virtually behind the backs of its people, we consider these plans unrealistic and unacceptable.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and other progressive peace-loving countries for supporting Afghanistan's righteous cause and promoting a just settlement of the situation over Afghanistan.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES INDIAN BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

PM051501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visits, Contacts"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on 30 September received representatives of India's business circles.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of the present state and prospects for the further development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and India.

U.S. PRESSURE TURNING THAILAND AGAINST NEIGHBORS

BK031524 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Ella Zhukova commentary: "The Thai Prime Minister's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The relations and contacts between the United States and Thailand have been intensified recently. During the past 2 months, from August to September, Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state; Hayakawa, chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; and Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, paid separate visits to Bangkok. It was noticeable that the major topic of discussion between the Thai leader and the three U.S. visitors was the strengthening of the Thai Armed Forces.

It should be recalled that during the past few years U.S. military assistance to Thailand has increased fourfold. Buckley said during his stay in Bangkok that he would be lobbying for a doubling of U.S. weapons for Thailand. It is anticipated that the U.S. military assistance to Thailand for the next fiscal year would be worth over $80 million. According to the U.S. magazine ASIAN RECORD, the U.S. Defence Department will use the above-mentioned assistance to bargain for the reopening of U.S. military bases in Thailand. These military bases were used extensively during the war against the Indochinese peoples. As for the Thai Government's reaction, the Bangkok Government in late September passed the budget bill for the 1982 fiscal year which boosted military expenditures by 13 percent compared with that of the previous year, marking a quite a large increase. Observers in Asia reasonably attributed the increase in military spending to U.S. pressure. What is the U.S. Government's objective in strengthening the Thai Armed Forces? The (?U.S.) authorities have clearly answered that the United States now has the opportunity to wage a war without wasting the life of a single American soldier. This sort of statement does not surprise us. As a matter of fact, it echoes the well-known colonialist slogan: "Use the Asian people to fight the Asian people." The slogan failed when it was tried in Vietnam, but it will continue to be used.

Critics believe that during the forthcoming U.S.-Thai summit, Washington will once again persuade Thailand and other ASEAN members to play a greater role, together with Beijing, in executing an antagonistic scheme against the Indochinese countries. This expectation makes sense, as the so-called Kampuchean problem was placed on the table as a major topic for discussion during the U.S.-Thai talks.

One might ask: What right do they have to discuss the problem of the third country? It is a shameless interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, who have already solved the problem of their country 2 years ago by uprooting the tyrannical government of Pol Pot and who have built a new life.

You can see that it is Beijing that has been colluding with Washington in giving military aid and all kinds of support to the Pol Pot clique and the other Khmer refugee groups which are now trying to put up resistance against the present Kampuchean Government and persuade chieftains of various influential factions such as Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann to form a front to launch military aggression against Kampuchea. For this purpose they recently gathered for a meeting in Singapore. The Bangkok administration has been most actively participating in preparations for that meeting and other schemes against Kapuchea, such as the preservation of the UN seat for the Pol Pot clique. Why do they have to take up a position as the enemy of Kampuchea? Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila recently disclosed that there has not been any indication of preparations for aggression against Thailand inside Kampuchean territory. Moreover, the Bangkok administration is fully aware of the proposals made by Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to settle the conflict and create good-neighborly cooperation.

Thailand's negative attitude toward its neighbors is the result of U.S. pressure. The effective tool to increase the pressure is military assistance and arms sales. U.S. strategists speculate that with U.S. military assistance they could make Thailand depend on the United States and firmly adhere to its political policy toward Southeast Asia, which is contaminated with all kinds of dangers, runs counter to Thailand's national interests and the project to establish a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia jointly proposed by the ASEAN member-countries.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL REVIEWS SOVIET AID TO INDOCHINA

PM051147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] Collaboration among the fraternal socialist countries strengthens and deepens with each passing year. Relying on the advantages of the advanced social and political system, international mutual assistance and common revolutionary goals and ideals, the fraternal states are confidently solving large-scale economic problems and ensuring a steady increase in the people's well-being. The solidarity links established between them are becoming ever stronger.

The recent meetings which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held in the Kremlin with Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee; Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK); and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committe and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), were a new and striking demonstration of this. The meetings, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, inscribed a new chapter in the annals of our peoples' cooperation and were an important international event. Those participating in the meeting exchanged information on their countries' domestic development and examined questions relating to the international situation, including the strengthening of peace and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The current stage in the lives of the three Indochinese states is geared to the solution of cardinal economic and social tasks. The Vietnamese people are striving to revive and develop the national economy. Mass competition among working people is getting underway in the republic for a fitting greeting to the coming Fifth VCP Congress. In complex conditions in which the implementation of the socioeconomic development plans determined by the previous congress has been seriously hindered by the 1979 Beijing aggression and the need to divert considerable forces to the task of repulsing continuing Chinese provocations, fraternal Vietnam has managed to ensure an increase in its economic potential.

The LPDR working people have made considerable achievements. Laos' First 5-Year (1981-85) Economic and Social Development Plan, which is being implemented under the LPRP's leadership, was an important step in the further creation of the foundations of socialism in the country.

The Kampuchean people are overcoming the tragic consequences of the Beijing henchmen's rule and are fully determined to prevent a repeat of this nightmare past. The KPRP is leading the working people's efforts to normalize life in the country and revive its economy.

As in the years of the grim ordeals of war which fell to the lot of the three heroic Indochinese peoples, as in the period of intensive peaceful building now underway in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Soviet people remain in solidarity with them and continue to give them fraternal support. For countries which have experienced colonial oppression and long and devastating wars, Soviet assistance is an important factor in the elimination of their economic difficulties.

The level and scale of our country's collaboration with the states of Indochina are now more considerable than ever. The specific practice of multifaceted ties in the implementation of creative plans is improving. In the new 5-year period this mutually advantageous cooperation will be developed further.

L.I. Brezhnev's Kremlin meetings with Le Duan, Pen Sovan and Kaysone Phomvihan and the talks held earlier in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries were yet further convincing proof of the socialist states' unshakeable adherence to the interests of peace, freedom, democracy and social progress. Our countries consistently and persistently seek the preservation and deepening of detente. They oppose the fueling of international tension by bellicose imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists, who form a bloc with them, by a course of struggle for the victory of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The parties and peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea approve the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent steps aimed at improving the international situation and strengthening peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union, the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK have a common approach to the problems which concern Asian peoples at present, above all the problems of Southeast Asia.

"We welcome the desire of Vietnam, together with Laos and Kampuchea," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to seek to transform the whole of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability."

The militarist U.S. policy, Beijing's hegemonist leanings and their joint attempts to organize a political and economic boycott of the Indochinese countries are preventing the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea from fully devoting their efforts to peaceful, creative tasks. Beijing and Washington are exerting outright pressure on the ASEAN countries -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines -- with the aim of urging them onto a path of confrontation, hostility and mistrust in relation to the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK. This is a dangerous course.

Time itself demands that the cause of consolidating security in this region become the common goal of the states located there. The three Indochinese countries' initiatives on holding regional consultations to settle Southeast Asia's problems through the efforts of the region's states themselves are precisely in this vein. New evidence of this was the LPDR Foreign Ministry memorandum circulated recently at the United Nations affirming the Indochina states' wish to build their relations with the ASEAN countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The fraternal ties between our country and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the close unity of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. Soviet communists and the Soviet people will continue to fulfill their international duty with regard to these countries, which are an outpost of the forces of peace and socialism, and will give them the utmost assistance and strengthen further its time-tested solidarity.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH LAO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

PM051223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received N. Phoumsavan, deputy prime minister of Laos, on 29 September.

During their talk, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and Laos.

Participating in the talk was Lao Ambassador to the USSR V. Sengmuang.

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

LD051540 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS -- Consultations were held today in the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Wejacz, during [which] they discussed some of the issues of mutual interest.

The consultations were attended by Poland's Ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski.

PRAVDA SEES SOLIDARITY DOCUMENT AS MANIFESTO

PM051349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Regarding Events in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep -- A PZPR Central Committee Politburo session on 29 September examined the sociopolitical situation in the country. It was noted that serious difficulties continue to be seen in many spheres of the economy, and this is being particularly felt in the goods market, especially in the supply of basic foodstuffs and industrial goods to the population. The tension in society persists and is being increased by Solidarity's propaganda campaign against the PZPR and the Polish Government.

The Politburo expressed the hope that forces of realism and cooperation will prevail in Solidarity and that the organization will institute genuine cooperation with the organs of state power with the aim of extricating the country from the economic crisis and ending anarchy. The Politburo resolved to convene the PZPR Central Committee fourth plenum in the near future.

A draft program resolution has been circulated among delegates to the Gdansk Solidarity congress. It makes practically no mention of the concept of "socialism" and says nothing of an intention to assist the efforts of the state and its organs to resolve Poland's complex problems. What is more, it emphasizes that the creation of Solidarity was a protest of the existing power system. Solidarity, the draft asserts, is an organization that combines the features of a trade union movement and a broad social movement and unites in its ranks many social currents and people with different views and political convictions.

The authors of the document pin the responsibility for the sociopolitical crisis in Poland on "the former system of governing the country." They also blame it for the exacerbation of the difficulties over the course of the last year, though it is common knowledge that the present situation of anarchy and turmoil is entirely on the consciences of the extremist Solidarity leadership and other counterrevolutionary forces.

Noting that Solidarity must implement its ideas "gradually," the compilers of the draft recommend seeking to eliminate socialist plan principles in the leadership of the economy and also in essence socialist ownership, to encourage individual peasant farms to the detriment of the socialized sector and to reorient Poland toward cooperation with imperialist-controlled international economic centers.

The draft goes on to put forward a demand for the adoption of "pluralism in the spheres of world outlook and political and cultural life as the basis for the democracy of self-managing Poland." To this end it is intended to revise the constitution by changing the structure of legislative organs, the executive branch and the judicial system.

Solidarity makes a demand for the encouragement of "all initiatives independent of the state which promote the development of self-management in the spheres of culture and the people's education." The trade union will set up its own scientific, cultural and educational institutions. The demand that Solidarity enjoy unrestricted access to the mass media and above all that Solidarity control be established over radio and television broadcasting is reiterated.

The draft program resolution is purely political. It is not the document of a trade union, but the manifesto of a political party laying claim to the leadership of society and the country.

LOSOTO REPORTS ON TRYBUNA LUDU FESTIVAL

PM051215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the general headline "Among the Fraternal Parties": "TRYBUNA LUDU Days"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep -- TRYBUNA LUDU Days, the party press' traditional festival, have been held here. Participating in it this year were representatives of 25 fraternal newspapers from the socialist countries and also organs of West European communist and workers' parties.

TRYBUNA LUDU's guests familiarized themselves with the editors' work. There was a discussion on the theme of the communist press' role in their parties' life. There were meetings with the party aktiv and workers at Warsaw enterprises.

The talk at a meeting with S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, concerned the difficult situation in Poland, Polish communists' tasks in extricating the country from the present profound sociopolitical and economic crisis and the need to resolutely rebuff socialist Poland's enemies, primarily those entrenched in Solidarity's leading components.

The fraternal newspapers' journalists wished their Polish colleagues success in their difficult struggle and firmness and a principled and uncompromising nature in unmasking the true face of internal counterrevolution and its patrons from the Western special services.

POLISH WEEKLY CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY CITED

LD051524 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct, TASS -- Polish weekly RZECZYWISTOSC, assessing the situation in the country following the completion of the second round of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, points out that a "no" ought to be immediately said to strikes, adventures, provocations and anarchy. Now it is the time to alert all forces available to the state in order to curb both the open and the creeping counter-revolution. One cannot hope that the forces hostile to socialism and Poland will give up their positions without a struggle. In the attainment of their ends, the leaders of Solidarity are consistent and ruthless. Today, we have found ourselves faced with a threat, the weekly writes further, which has no parallel in our post-war history. Many people in Poland face the future with growing disquiet and are listening with increasing bitterness to declarations whose effect is now being evaluated highly sceptically. The line of "dialogue and agreement" has been buried by the Solidarity leadership.

The time for illustions is over; it is necessary to accept the political struggle imposed upon us. And all the public and political forces of Poland ought to be addressed and told the truth.

If the whole truth becomes known, the working masses in Solidarity will turn away from such people as Rulewski, Bujak, Michnik, Kuron or Modzelewski, on condition, of course, that the frontline will be clearly defined both within the party and the society.

It is impossible to preserve the capacity for offensive actions until the ranks of the party include such people as Lis from Gdansk calling for a liquidation of the PUWP, and his ilk. [as received]

The time has come when each Pole must make his choice between anarchy and destruction on the one hand, and honest work capable of taking the country out of the abyss, on the other. Between the two warring forces, there is no place for indifferent onlookers. The struggle is on for our common destiny, for our national future.

Prevalent in the telegrams and letters to the Central Committee of the party are voices supporting the statement of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee and categorically demanding concrete actions. A state cannot exist without the rule of law, without work. Work will yield no results without good organization. A calm approach and order are the indispensable conditions for the continuation of the socialist renovation. The economic and social reforms can be carried out only in a struggle against the subversive forces, political adventurists and provocateurs, writes the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC in conclusion.

KORNILOV VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S WESTERN SUPPORTERS

PM051601 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 40 Signed to Press 1 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Who's Solid With Solidarity"]

[Text] So, the masks are off! Solidarity's Gdansk "congress," which turned out to be an unbridled bacchanalia of counterrevolutionaries and extremists, has finally confirmed what many people in Poland had already seen and grasped long before this jamboree: The mouthings of Solidarity's leaders about "Poland's good" and "the workers' interests" is all talk and a demagogic cover with which to achieve their real ends -- to channel public dissatisfaction with the disproportions and the difficulties in the country at present into anti-Sovietism and to usurp power and torpedo socialism.

As the power-hungry enemies of socialism entrenched in Solidarity's leadership increasingly brazenly and openly reveal their true intentions, something else is also becoming increasingly clear: Present-day Poland is a target for the active export of revolution.

"Not Just a Mouthpiece But Also a Prompter..."

For more than a year now Poland has been the West's main target in the bitter "psychological war" being waged against the socialist community by the enemies of socialism and detente. The main lines of the psychological attacks against Poland are decided on at the very "highest echelons" of aggressive imperialist circles: One moment the White House, which for some time has had ardent "feelings of friendship" for Poland, is proclaiming to the world its "concern" over the situation in the country, and the next moment a NATO Council session is adopting a provocative program of "support for the Polish people." Picking up on these statements, the massive bourgeois propaganda machine starts glorifying Solidarity's activities and its leaders' extremist pretensions to seize power are presented as "determination and steadfastness," and disgusting anti-Soviet stunts like the adoption in Gdansk of a "message to the peoples of Eastern Europe" are depicted almost as attempts ..."to extend the borders of freedom."

Western exporters of revolution focus their attention on subjecting Poland to mass radio bombardment. Western radio broadcasts to that country now total more than 30 hours a day. Day and night, night and day an incessant chorus of radio stations floods Poland with barefaced lies and insinuations in an attempt to create or inflame hostility toward socialism, encourage the extremists and support counterrevolution.

Let me give you just one example of outrageous interference in Poland's affairs. Some time ago the U.S. House of Representatives adopted an openly provocative resolution, the nature of which is perfectly clear from the remarks of C. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who said that the United States will not remain indifferent to "any measures of internal repression" in Poland. PAP pointed out at the time that this "resolution" is a throwback to the "cold war" and is prompted only by the desire of certain U.S. circles to maintain an atmosphere of tension and chaos in Poland. What do you know, the U.S. Government-controlled Voice of America, followed by other Western radio stations, is even now still making unceremonious demands of the Polish authorities to take a "tolerant" view of developments and "not to oppose" counterrevolutionary elements -- in other words, they are trying to force on a sovereign government U.S. conditions for solving tasks facing that country....

According to the Polish press, Radio Free Europe -- that CIA hireling entrenched in Munich -- alone devotes around 40 percent of its round-the-clock broadcasts to Solidarity's activities and, what is more, the broadcasts' inflammatory and provocative tone leaves no one in any doubt that there is a direct connection between Solidarity's leaders and Radio Free Europe's agents. It is not only the mouthpiece but also the prompter of the trade union's political wing, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes of Radio Free Europe. And so it is: It is no coincidence that AFP reports that Radio Free Europe broadcasts instructions to the Polish underground using a special code.

"Kindly Uncles" Are Quick To give Gifts

We know how far the all-out campaign of lies and slander aimed at vilifying socialism, discrediting the PZPR and stirring up hostility and hatred toward the Soviet Union being waged in Poland by Solidarity has gone. Solidarity's leaders have plenty of scope for carrying out this subversive work: As an ADN report from Warsaw testifies, they "have a well-equipped information service extending all over." Where did this trade union center, created barely a year ago, get the expensive polygraphic, radio and television equipment and other sophisticated technical facilities needed to increase the circulation of its weekly to half a million in a short space of time, and after putting more than 2,000 other publications into production, to literally fill the country with piles of slanderous newsletters, brochures, posters and leaflets? All this was supplied (and still is being supplied) to Solidarity's leaders from the West.

Last year the reactionary U.S. trade union center, the AFL-CIO -- the former empire of diehard anticommunist G. Meany, which has close links with the military-industrial complex and U.S. monopolies -- set up in connection with the events in Poland a so-called "aid fund," whose resources are administered by (I. Braun), chief of the AFL-CIO's European Division and a CIA agent. This "fund" is one of the main sources from which money comes for supporting Solidarity, including funds for buying typographical, radio and television equipment and getting it to the trade union association's leadership. These funds are considerable: According to AFL-CIO Chairman Kirkland, no less than $250,000 have already gone on "aid" to Solidarity!

The AFL-CIO is, of course, not Solidarity's only "sponsor" in the West. The "friends" of the trade union association" include the so-called "Assembly of Enslaved Peoples," which sprang up at the height of the "cold war"; the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-backed Silesian Association and Association of Sudeten Germans; and other centers of the same ilk in the FRG with hopes of being able to realize their revanchist ambitions and so on in the event of any about-turns in Poland. "Hawks" like Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of Bavaria's far right, who has reportedly personally contributed a five-figure sum to Solidarity, are vigorously urging that "organizational and financial aid" be given to Solidarity. "It is hard to believe that it was a coincidence that certain 'kindly uncles' were the first to offer their material and financial aid to Solidarity," the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in this connection, reminding readers that this "aid" has come only from those organizations and centers operating under the banner of anticommunism.

Indeed, there is really no need to talk of "coincidences" in the system of Solidarity's foreign financing. While still in the process of drafting the trade union association's charter, Solidarity's leaders specifically insisted that this document -- to be more precise, Section 8 of the document, headed "The Union's Assets and Property" -- include a paragraph stating that "deeds of gift, gifts and subsidies" are among the association's main sources of capital. Needless to say, their insistence was not in vain: The generous "gifts" received by the Solidarity leadership are to all intents and purposes a "legal" means used by certain Western circles to pay for the activities of Polish counterrevolution.

"Tourist" Przetakiewicz Sets Off Across the Ocean

Relations between these circles and the extremist leadership of Solidarity are becoming increasingly obvious. The Polish press reports that the association's ringleaders have paid official visits to 12 Western countries in the course of a year and, to resolve questions which are "inconvenient" to discuss during official visits, they have made many more so-called "tourist trips." What sort of questions are examined and resolved during these trips may be judged by the trip taken to the United States by Z. Przetakiewicz, former editor of the SOLIDARNOSC bulletin, who made a special trip across the Atlantic to open and head some Solidarity "information bureau" in New York -- a bureau which, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, is just one step away from the creation of "its own embassy." One of Solidarity's ringleaders, J. Rulewski, head of its Bydgoszcz section, a counter-revolutionary and criminal once convicted of theft and of illegally crossing the border, stated in this connection that the association "should have its own representatives abroad" to "look after its interests." The question involuntarily arises: What "interests" do the Solidarity ringleaders have in the United States, whom does the New York bureau intend to "inform," and of what? Obviously in reality this "bureau" is designed to be not so much a source of "information" as a sort of connecting link between the Polish extremists and the overseas exporters of counterrevolution.

Other instances are also known showing the purpose for which the Solidarity ringleaders are making foreign trips and with whom they are keeping company. Thus, the Austrian newspaper DIE VOLKSSTIMME reports that A. Michnik, one of the trade union association's right-wing leaders, while touring West Europe established contacts with people close to the "Il Manifesto" group, and that this group "has exposed itself politically by flirting with the Italian terrorists." TRYBUNA LUDU points to KSS' [Social Self-Defense Committee] links with Maoist groupings in the West which also maintain contacts with terrorist organizations.

The "appeals," "addresses" and "resolutions" figuring at the Gdansk assemblage included an "appeal" to Poles living abroad urging them "to join actively in the transformations in Poland." Why is a trade union association, supposedly designed to concern itself with urgent socioeconomic and trade union problems in its own country, suddenly turning its gaze toward emigres? The whole point is that the Solidarity ringleaders are seeking to open the country's doors even more widely to the reactionary Polish emigres, many representatives of whom are already acting publicly or otherwise as their "consultants" and "advisers."

The following instances attest eloquently to the sort of people who are using Solidarity channels to involve themselves increasingly actively in the "transformations" in Poland. One of the leading Polish emigre centers -- an organization which calls itself Free Poland and is based in the United States -- officially sets itself the main goal of "combating socialism"; this organization is headed by (K. Khanf), a former agent of Hitler's Abwehr, and CIA agent J. Rawicz-Kochanski, who fled Poland and who was sentenced to death in Warsaw in absentia in 1967. The "Polish Socialist Party in the FRG," linked with the Possev emigre publishing house which shelters former Nazi accomplices and punitive expedition members, including those who took part in the fascists' crimes on Polish soil during the war, has a similar "political profile." The emigres grouped around the journal KULTURA (Paris) are declaring out loud their credo of support for "the process aimed at eliminating socialism in Poland."

It is these gentlemen, who for decades have nurtured the dream of "revenge" against socialism, that the Solidarity ring-leaders are trying, sparing no effort, to "involve actively in the events" taking place in Poland. Indeed, should we be surprised? After all, who is better prepared than the reactionary emigre riffraff, with their frenzied hatred of socialism, to do anything to ensure the success of figures like Moczulski, the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, who openly militates for the "overthrow" of socialism, or the Trotskiyists and anarcho-syndicalists from KSS-KOR who are counting on attaining the same goal on the sly through "gradual," "creeping" counterrevolution.

Other instances could also be cited attesting to the West's impudent interference in Polish affairs. A meeting of EEC countries' foreign ministers recently discussed the question of the situation in Poland and what "influence of an economic nature" could be brought to bear on the processes taking place in Poland. In examining the question of extending the period of payments for loans and credits granted to Poland, the demand was made that the granting of new credits should be subject to a number of political conditions like the Polish Government's noninterference in Solidarity's affairs and the PZPR's renunciation of the principle of the party's leading role. What is this but an example of the most flagrant, shameless economic pressure and blackmail!

The dimensions of the anti-Polish actions which are being undertaken in the West and their obvious coordination and deliberate and, at the same time, mutually complementary nature, all attest to the fact that operation "Poland" was prepared by the enemies of socialism well in advance and that its main elements were painstakingly conceived and planned. This is also confirmed by information received from the enemy's lair. Thus, the Czechoslovak agent (I. Godits) who worked for 3 and 1/2 years in emigre circles in the West noted at a press conference in Prague that the U.S. special services together with a number of other U.S. organs have developed a long-term plan of action aimed at undermining socialism in Poland, and the "plan" focuses special attention on the stoking of nationalist feelings in the country and organizing "active contacts" between a section of the Polish population and the emigre colony in the United States. Washington, (I. Godits) stressed, is counting on so-called "radical elements" in Solidarity's ruling clique -- Rulewski, Gwiazda, Bujak, Lis and other extremists -- for accomplishing the task of turning Solidarity into a political opposition party.

"Washington and Wall Street," Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, notes, "have recently become, in the real sense of the word, the world's most dynamic and active centers of anti-Polish activity. It is precisely from Washington that instructions are issued as to how to use the present difficulties in Poland. The activity of the U.S. authorities and reactionary forces in connection with the events in Poland is one link in overall U.S. foreign policy aimed at establishing world rule; in carrying out a plot against Poland, the U.S. corporations and the CIA are counting on destroying socialist Poland and undermining the positions of the socialist community."

RUSAKOV HAS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH SED'S SIEBER

PM051549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conservation at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 1 October, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the ensuing friendly conversation.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS 'MOSCOW-PARIS' EXHIBITION

LD280932 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today visited the exhibition "Moscow-Paris, 1900-1930", which is on view at the Pushkin state museum of fine arts, and made an entry to the distinguished visitors' book. Leonid Brezhnev noted that this exhibition, and also the similar exhibition, held in Paris, helped the Soviet and French peoples to know each other better, promoted consolidation of traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and France.

Leonid Brezhnev was accompanied by alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, other officials.

U.S., USSR APPROACHES TO MALTA CONTRASTED

LD031309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA has reported,a representative of the American Embassy in Malta stated officially the other day that the U.S. Government does not intend to guarantee the neutrality of this island republic in the mediterranean.

Such a statement, our commentator notes, shows once again the real militarist essence of the policy of the Reagan administration in such an important matter as the Mediterranean. We should recall that Malta lies at the intersection of busy sea lanes. This lends the island great strategic importance.

It is not fortuitous that a British military base was located there which was used by the NATO bloc. But in March 1979 the Maltese Government refused to extend the term of the treaty for the stationing of this base. Britain had to withdraw all its troops from the island. At the same time the Italian military legation in Malta was closed. Dominic Mintoff's government undertook these steps, following a course of neutrality and non-alignment. Such a policy enjoys the support of the Maltese people and all peace-loving forces of the Mediterranean.

During the last few years the government of this island republic has been trying to achieve recognition by the international community of the status of permanent neutrality of the Maltese state. Last year an agreement on this was signed by Italy with Malta. Recently Prime Minister Mintoff announced that soon Malta will sign another such agreement, with the Soviet Union. This, as he noted, will strengthen even more the neutrality status of the island republic. Mintoff stressed that the development of relations with the USSR does not constitute a danger to the neutrality and independence of Malta, since it does not force it to enter into any political or military alliance.

Meanwhile, the Maltese prime minster stated, the United States recently reported that Malta cannot count on any guarantees on its side if it does not enter an alliance with the Americans. However, being turned into an American ally, according to Mintoff, is quite unacceptable to Malta because this would force it to agree to the establishment of a foreign military base on its territory.

The different approaches of the two great powers to Malta's wish to live in conditions of peace and security is highly indicative.

The Soviet Union is seeking to promote the emergence in the Mediterranean of a place of peace and goodneighborliness with a view to turning this region into a zone of peace and international cooperation. The United States, which is whipping up tension in the Mediterranean basin, is guided by completely different intentions. It already has 199 military installations there but wishes to expand its military presence even more in order to turn this region into a zone of unchecked actions by the North Atlantic bloc, fraught with a threat of possible aggression. Such unseemly Washington aims are served, too, by the persistent attempts to push Malta off the road of neutrality and to harness it again to NATO's military chariot.

GROMYKO, GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS TIES

LD051650 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, has had a meeting in New York with the Greek foreign minister, Mr Konstandinos Mittsotakis. There was an exchange of views on topical international issues, including problems being discussed in the current session of the UN General Assembly. Andrey Gromyko reiterated the Soviet Union's aim of stepping up the old and traditional friendly ties with Greece in the interests of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and security among peoples. The Greek side also stood for developing relations with the Soviet Union.

In the present complicated international situation, direct contacts between the government leaders of countries belonging to different social systems are assuming greater importance, our commentator writes. International experience shows that sincere talks are the best way to eliminate existing differences and restoring confidence in relations between governments and peoples. Lately the Soviet Union and Greece serve as a good example of this approach. These days in Moscow and Athens they mark the second anniversary of the official visit to our country of Konstandinos Karamanlis, the Greek prime minister. The Soviet-Greek summit talks held at the beginning of October 1979 gave the leaders of the two countries the possibility of extensively and constructively discussing the issues related to the further growth of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, scientific and cultural fields, and of exchanging views on a broad spectrum of international problems. It was underlined during the talks that this cooperation reflects the traditional relations between the two peoples, meets their interests and contributes to a deepening of mutual understanding.

The visit of Mr Karamanlis was a good basis for the continuation of the upward trend in Soviet-Greek relations. It confirmed the correctness of everything said by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who stressed that between the Soviet Union and Greece there are no fundamental differences which could become obstacles to the development of good relations between them.

The results of the visit and the summit talks were highly appraised by the overwhelming majority of political leaders and groups in Greece together with the largest opposition parties, PASOK and the KKE, and the broad sections of the country's public opinion. The isolated voices of the enemies of Soviet-Greek cooperation could not have an effect on (?such a positive response).

In the 2 years that have passed since then, our commentator continues, a lot has been done to give concrete content to the specific agreements achieved in Moscow.

We could give many examples of mutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation, but the thing to underline is that the general feature which they all share [words indistinct]. The development of these relations could in the future also exert (?a successful) influence [words indistinct] and the continent of Europe to make its contribution in the shaping of whose structure of [word indistinct] relations between East and West, our commentator concludes.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER SURVEYS TRADE, COOPERATION

PM241413 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[N. Artemov interview with J. Staribacher, Austrian Minister of commerce, trade and industry: "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The 13th session of the Soviet-Austrian mixed Commission for Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow. A correspondent of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA asked J. Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry, to reply to a number of questions.

[Question] How do you assess the results of the session, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I am very satisfied. At the session we discussed possibilities for implementing the accords in the sphere of economic cooperation between our countries, reached during the visit to Austria in April 1981 by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as questions of fulfilling the long-term program for developing and deepening economic, scientific and technical, and industrial cooperation for 1981-90, signed in January 1981. The commission has become an effective body for organizing and improving commercial and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

[Question] What new contribution did the session make to Soviet-Austrian cooperation?

[Answer] I would describe the 13th session as a new stage. It drew up a concrete list of everything that Austrian firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations must do to ensure progress in the development of business ties between our countries. This concretization is necessary for both sides.

[Question] What role does the USSR play as Austria's trade partner?

[Answer] Its role is considerable. The USSR is Austria's fifth biggest trading partner in terms of turnover. Trade -- which is currently the most important form of Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation -- is growing steadily. In 10 years the trade turnover between our countries has increased almost 400 percent -- from 4.2 billion schillings in 1970 to 19.4 billion schillings in 1980. In 1981 we can also expect a considerable increase of about 30-50 percent. Trade with the USSR guarantees us a high percentage of employment.

[Question] What are the prospects for Soviet-Austrian cooperation?

[Answer] I am very optimistic in this regard, though we are not satisfied with the present inequality of exports and imports. We hope to achieve a better trade balance by increasing our exports, including high-quality technology and consumer goods.

The Austrian side is especially interested in Austrian industry participation in the project for constructing the "West Siberia -- Western Europe" gas pipeline. Power supplies from the USSR have tremendous significance for us. We have experience with similar kinds of contracts, known in business circles as "gas-for-pipes" deals.

In comparison with Soviet industry, Austrian industry is of course very small in terms of its production capacities. And alongside major enterprises -- by European standards -- such as Voest-Alpine, which already successfully cooperate with the USSR, we have a great number of small and medium enterprises which want to participate actively in the development of business ties with the Soviet side.

The development of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation is of great significance for both sides. Austrian firms have significant capabilities in science and technology which would benefit the Soviet side under long-term cooperation.

Conditions exist for creating mixed Soviet-Austrian firms on Austrian territory. The implementation of joint projects in third countries will also serve to deepen our cooperation.

"In conclusion I would like to say," J. Staribacher stressed, "that Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation and the good relations between our countries in other spheres are based on the reliable foundation created by the state treaty and on the strict observance of Austrian neutrality. This is the basis of the Austrian contribution to ensuring peace on our continent.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND

LD031107 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Fleet Admiral S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Naval Forces, concluded his visit to Finland today. The host of the 1-week official visit was Gen Lauri Sutela, commander of the armed forces. During his visit Admiral Gorshkov acquainted himself with the Finnish Navy and the shipyard industry in Helsinki and Pori. Admiral Gorshkov's program also included a visit with Defense Minister Lasse Aikas.

FURTHER ON SWEDISH MINISTER'S UZBEK SSR VISIT

GF261725 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Swedish delegation visiting the Uzbek SSR traveled to Samarkand today. The delegation is headed by Swedish Minister of Agriculture Anders Dahlgren. After visiting Samarkand's famous works of architecture, the guests called on [words indistinct] and visited the research institute of [words indistinct]. Journalists have reported that the Swedish agricultural experts have been amazed by the results of the Uzbek SSR's watermelon cultivation.

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON BRUNDTLAND-DEMICHEV TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 October publishes on page 4, under the headline "Visit Continues," a TASS report on the 1 October meeting in Oslo between Norwegian Premier Brundtland and CPSU Politburo Candidate Member Demichev which differs from the TASS report published in the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, entitled "Norwegian Prime Minister Receives Demichev," in that PRAVDA describes the atmosphere of the meeting as "business like and constructive."

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON LAMBSDORF-TIKHONOV TALKS

Comparison of the item on the Kremlin reception of visiting FRG Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorf by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, subtitled "'Business-like' Tikhonov Meeting," with a TASS report entitled "Conversation in the Kremlin," published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September on page 1, reveals that the versions are virtually identical except that PRAVDA adds the following final graf:

"The following took part in the meeting: On the Soviet side -- A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG; and A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry collegium; on the FRG side -- A. Mayer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR; State Secretaries H.W. Lautenschlreger and D. von Wuerzen; and commission members O. Wolff von Amerongen and H. Steeg."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH SWITZERLAND -- Berne, 5 Oct (TASS) -- An intersession meeting of the mixed Soviet-Swiss Commission for Scientific-Technical and Industrial-Economic Cooperation has been held here. The participants discussed the results of the bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 1980 and the first half of 1981. The two sides agreed that the intergovernmental agreement on the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland had been successfully implemented during this period. At the end of the meeting, a protocol was signed on the basic measures to be implemented by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Swiss Trade Development Center in 1981-82. This protocol provides, among other things, for the holding of an exhibition of Swiss machine tools in the USSR in the autumn of 1982. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1613 GMT 5 Oct 81 LD]

TASS REPORTS ATTACK ON PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

LD061248 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct, TASS -- An attempt on the life of President as-Sadat was made today during a military parade on the occasion of the Egyptian Armed Forces Day. Live television coverage was suddenly interrupted, artillery shots and automatic fire was heard, and the coverage was not resumed.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reported that three anti-tank guns had fired shots at the stand where As-Sadat was. The president and the Defence Minister Ghazalah were wounded and immediately taken away by helicopter.

COMMENTARY OUTLINES EGYPT'S THREATS TO LIBYA

LD051904 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Egyptian and the Sudanese regimes are persisting in fanning the campaign of threats and initimidation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. For instance, As-Sadat again tried to accuse Libya of intending to attack Sudan, stressing that in this event Egypt would rush to Sudan's aid immediately. The Khartoum regime is recalling Sudanese workers from Libya. The imperialist propaganda adopts all of Cairo's and Khartoum's anti-Libya lies, and exaggerates them by every means.

There is another significant matter: The Egyptian defense minister recently visited the United States to ask for additional arms, not only for Cairo but for Sudan. As-Sadat's envoy exploited in Washington what he described as the Libyan and Soviet threats. The United States responded to the demands of its anti-Arab Camp David partner.

Attention is drawn these days to the plot hatched by the CIA to bodily liquidate leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to topple the existing regime in the Jamariyah. Observers conclude that Cairo and Khartoum, with full U.S. support, are looking for an excuse to embark on major military action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Camp David parties and their supporters are getting ready to punish the Libyan revolution for its determination to continue active struggle against Zionist aggression and against Cairo's and Khartoum's (?proimperialist) policy which constitutes a threat to all Arabs.

EGYPTIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DISBANDED

PM051531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Anti-Soviet Decision"]

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep -- The Egyptian authorities have adopted a decision to disband the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society. As is known, Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, was arrested along with several thousand other opposition political and public figures of the country in the course of a campaign of mass repression launched in Egypt this month against opponents of President as-Sadat's political course.

Cairo's new anti-Soviet action is further evidence of the fact that the present Egyptian leadership is siding increasingly closely with imperialist and Zionist circles, which are fueling tension in the Near East and seeking to undermine international peace and security.

USSR Society Statement

PM051503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Unprecedented Decision"]

[Text] The Soviet public condemns the Egyptian authorities' unprecedented decision to dissolve the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, a statement by the "USSR-Arab Republic of Egypt" Friendship Society states.

In the course of the mass persecutions that have been unleashed in the country, prominent politicians and public figures have been arrested, including Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society Chairman Muhammad 'Abd as-Salim az-Zayyat. The society, created in 1965, has made an important contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Egypt and the USSR. The latest anti-Soviet action is aimed at undermining the traditional friendship between the Egyptian and Soviet peoples and plays into the hands of imperialist forces, international Zionism and reactionary circles inside the country.

The "USSR-Arab Republic of Egypt" Friendship Society regards it as its duty to step up its work even more and firmly believes that the friendship between peoples cannot be undermined or ended by authorities' decrees, the statement stresses.

WEEKLY SCORES AS-SADAT'S EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS

PM011217 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM No 39 Signed to Press 24 Sep 81 p 6

[Unattributed roundup: "Cairo's Anti-Soviet Action Provokes Sharp Criticism"]

[Excerpts] In an attempt to distract Egyptians' attention from the failures of his domestic and foreign policy, President as-Sadat has resorted to flagrant fabrications about a so-called plot by "Soviet special services." This is slander and a hostile step vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

CASABLANCE AL-BAYANNE -- Having reached a deadlock, the Egyptian dictator is shouting about "outside interference." This well-worn method chosen by As-Sadat aims to blame the "hand of Moscow" for everything and serve American imperialism faithfully. Today the Egyptian dictator, by expelling Soviet and Hungarian diplomats from the country, is striving to please Washington and Tel Aviv. But his actions cannot deceive the world public or distract attention from what is really happening in Egypt. There is no better gift to As-Sadat's Camp David partners than the repressive actions he is mounting against his own people, who condemn this treacherous deal.

AS-SADAT HOME, FOREIGN POLICIES DENOUNCED

Effect of 'Repressions'

LD261046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2354 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- The 11 years that As-Sadat has spent in the post of president are 11 stages of apostasy [otstupnichestvo ot] from the national interests of the Egyptians, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today, reporting how As-Sadat is taking reprisals against the opposition.

Egypt has turned into a gigantic U.S. military base, into an obedient vassal of imperialist-Zionist circles. "The open-door policy" proclaimed by As-Sadat has worsened the already desperate situation of the Egyptian working people.

In the paper's view, the recent mass arrests in Egypt testify that a great many political forces in the country now oppose the regime.

The harshest repressions have fallen to the lot of the National Progressive [Unionist Grouping] (leftwing) Party of Egypt, which unites in its ranks the country's broad democratic circles. Considering itself the heir of the July revolution and the defender of its gains, the National Progressive Party has decisively condemned "the open-door policy." It has also rejected a separate peace with Israel and opposed to it the course toward strengthening Arab unity in every way.

The As-Sadat regime is also opposed by another political force, the Socialist Party of Labor.

Touching on the persecutions of religious leaders, the paper stresses: Attempting to defuse the situation, the authorities have decided to channel religious passions into a bed that is of advantage to them; contradictions between Muslim and Christian communities have begun to be artificially kindled. Having provoked disturbances, the Egyptian special services used them as a pretext for a new broad offensive against the opposition.

The wild outburst of terror emphasizes once again the Egyptian ruling circles' powerlessness in face of the rising wave of the people's anger. The president's crusade against his own people is doomed in advance to failure.

Results of 'Anti-Sovietism'

LD271058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (TASS) -- "The declaration that Jerusalem is the 'eternal and indivisible' capital of Israel, the attempts to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Golan Heights, the continual flaring up of war in Lebanon, and the attempts to remove the Palestinian question from the agenda -- these are the first inauspicious results of the Camp David agreement, which is an insult to the Arab world," the CPSU Central Committee newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. "The sinister Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo alliance today represents a real threat to the sovereignty and independence of Arab states," the newspaper stresses.

The "open doors" policy, which has become the basis of Egyptian economic policy, says the paper, "has returned to local and foreign capital its former influence which was lost during the era of An-Nasir. Egypt's foreign debt is one-and-a-half times greater than the gross national product. Inflation has reached 30 percent. At the beginning of 1977 there were bread riots throughout the country; since then the position of the workers has deteriorated even further."

As the paper points out, "the As-Sadat regime exists almost only as a result of repression, and by means of external military, political and economic aid. In Egyptian jails there are hundreds of members of the intelligentsia, military men, students, journalists and religious figures."

Recalling that As-Sadat spread the routine canard about Soviet interference in Egypt, contributing in this way to the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the White House, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes:

"As the Beirut paper, AN-NIDA, justifiedly pointed out in connection with this, As-Sadat's efforts to present the matter as if the threat to the Arabs comes not from Israel but from the Soviet Union, are in vain inasmuch as Soviet-Arab friendship started a long time before this traitor appeared on the scene. This friendship is cemented not only by such flagships as the Aswan Dam and other projects built with the aid of the USSR, but also by close cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GROMYKO MEETING WITH SHAMIR

LD060340 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Vladimir Kazanskiy commentary]

[Text] One of the many meetings the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, had in New York was with his counterpart from Israel, Yitzhaq Shamir. This is the first time in many years that the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel have met. The fact of the meeting and what was said there bear witness to the principled character of Soviet foreign policy in such an explosive area as the Middle East. This policy rests on recognition of Israel's right to sovereignty and security and of the right of the Palestinian Arabs to national independence. Foreign Minister Gromyko stressed that Israel's expansionist policy of ignoring the rights of the Arab peoples is shortsighted. Israel undermines its own standing and security by continuing to hold the Arab lands seized in 1967, and continuing to prevent the Palestinian Arabs from exercising their legitimate right to statehood.

The PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, has quite rightly noted that the absence of a Palestinian state rather than its existence is a destabilizing factor threatening disorders and war. Anyone the least bit knowledgeable about Middle East affairs must realize that the issue of the Palestinians is central to a settlement. Nothing can ensure peace and stability in the region but a comprehensive political settlement that guarantees the rights of every country and people in the region. These were points that Foreign Minister Gromyko made when speaking with his Israeli counterpart in New York.

Speaking in the UN General Assembly, the Soviet foreign minister noted the growing understanding worldwide that to reach a Middle East settlement there must be an international conference involving all the parties concerned, including the PLO. The sooner governing quarters in Israel -- and in the United States, too -- come to understand this, the sooner there will be peace and quiet in the Middle East. Up to now Washington has been supporting Israel's aggressive policy to the detriment of American national interests.

The meeting of Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers shows that the Soviet Union is keeping the door open for honest and reasonable efforts to reach a settlement, unlike the United States which refuses to have anything to do with the PLO, though this is the chief and legitimate representative of the Palestinians and some 120 nations have recognized it. It is high time officials in Washington realize that a Middle East settlement is out of the question unless the PLO has a hand in it and the Palestinian problem is adjusted.

RPP CRITICAL OF SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI

LD052136 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Saudi oil minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, made a speech in London on the occasion of the publication of AL-ARABIYYAH magazine in the British capital, an organ for Saudi businessmen. According to world press agencies, the main point in the minister's speech was the call for consolidating cooperation between the Islamic world and the West.

Yamani alleged that there is nothing that would hinder such cooperation. If the West had accused the Muslims during the Crusade campaigns of defiling the birthplace of Christ and afterward aroused their hatred of its colonialist policy, nothing now disturbs, according to Yamani. The relations between the two sides, the belief in God, as he put it, is a basis for concord between the Christians of the West and the Muslims of the East, and it is this that must drive the West to help the Muslims in defending their sanctities in Jerusalem.

The truth is that Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani sees history and contemporary relationships between the Islamic world and the West in a clearly distorted form. It is deduced from his words that the heroic struggle waged by the leader Saladin against the Crusaders' campaigns in Palestine should scold the conscience of his Arab descendants. In addition to this, the Arabs must thank Zionism for having delivered them from the sin of possessing the land on which Jesus was crucified.

Thus Yamani has reached such an absurdity through self-abasement to the West. Behind the slogans in the past lay the expansionist ambitions of the European kings in the Middle Ages to liberate Jerusalem from the Muslims. Under the cover of those slogans, they wanted to take over others' territories and to enslave or annihilate the peoples of those territories and also to take their resources and wealth. In other words, the Crusaders sought the same aims which were sought by their descendants, the British and other colonialists.

The U.S. imperialists are the direct inheritors of the policy of the thieves, the Crusaders and the colonialists in the Middle East. This itself is indicated by Washington's stubborn attempts to turn the region into an annex for the U.S. monopolies, and a military strategic bridgehead for the Pentagon. Washington is resorting to threats, brute military pressure and terrorism toward the Arabs to realize its ambitions; these aims are also being realized by the policy of the Israeli enemy and Washington's other supporters.

This imperialist course is being pursued with special enthusiasm by the U.S. administration, whose representatives frequently boast about their piety and Godliness. But if this bragging is to mean anything, it shows the hypocrisy of Washington, which uses religion as a cover for realizing its worldly ambitions. This is what is being done by the rulers of Israel, the rulers whose actions Yamani draws parallel not with the U.S. policy but with communism and heresy.

What reason is there, therefore, for this non-existing political vision? It is not, of course, religious fanaticism. Those who are knowledgeable about the Saudi reality point out that Yamani has no kinsmanship with the Wahhabi ruling family, and he is quite remote from religious practices. He and his ilk -- such as Khashoggi, Fir'awn and other representatives of the Saudi bourgeoisie confederation who have accumulated huge wealth through the oil deals with the U.S. monopolies -- are guided only by trade accounts. By reciting the Koran and by performing the prayers, they conceal the truth about themselves -- members of the international tribe of the tycoons of oil and money. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani is playing the lawyer defending the enemies of Islam in the interests of only themselves.

VIOLENCE, POST-AIR-CRASH MOVES REPORTED IN IRAN

PRAVDA 30 SEP

PM051455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Iranian General Prosecutor Hoseyn Musavi has declared that during the armed clashes in the Iranian capital on Sunday 25 people were killed and over 40 wounded. Fifty-seven people arrested for taking part in the street disturbances in Tehran were put in Tehran's Evin Prison. In the city of Esfahan, 53 opponents of the present regime were shot. H. Musavi warned that the authorities will strictly punish anyone who attempts to disrupt public order during the presidential elections planned for 2 October.

According to Tehran radio reports, Hojjat Ol-Eslam 'Abdolkarim Hasheminezhad, distinguished religious figure and chief of the city organization of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, died as the result of a grenade explosion in Mashhad.

PRAVDA 2 Oct

PM060841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "On the Threshold of New Elections"]

[Text] Tehran, 1 Oct -- The message from Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the death of prominent Iranian military leaders in an air crash notes that the country's armed forces are retaining their combat readiness despite the intrigues of Iran's enemies entrenched in the West.

According to official figures, more than 40 people died in the crash of the Hercules C-130 military transport.

According to a Tehran radio report, Ayatollah Khomeyni has approved the appointment of Gen K.A. Zahir-Nezhad to the post of joint chief of staff of Iran's armed forces and of Col Sa'id Shirazi to the post of commander of the ground forces.

Tehran radio has broadcast a government report on security organs discovering a plot aimed at killing A. Musavi-Ardebeli, chairman of the Islamic Republic Supreme Court and member of the Interim Presidential Council, and Col I. Hejazi, the chief of police. The plotters were neutralized.

Presidential elections will be held 2 October in Iran. The press reports that four of the five official candidates have effectively withdrawn their candidacies in favor of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn 'Ali Khamene'i, general secretary of the Islamic Republican Party. PARS has reported that the voting age in Iran has been lowered from 16 to 15 years.

TASS 3 Oct

LD031854 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Oct, TASS -- Another 30 opponents of the regime existing in the country were executed in the city of Esfahan, Iranian radio reported today. They were charged with armed actions against the regime and with participation in demonstrations.

It is also reported that as a result of the two-hours-long exchange of fire in the northern blocks of Tehran, security forces killed three opponements of the regime and several persons were arrested.

TASS 4 Oct

LD042049 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Oct, TASS -- Iran's security forces continue operations to unearth anti-government organisations forming armed opposition to the regime.

Tensions persist in the city of Shiraz. According to the newspaper KEYHAN, 20 drivers have been arrested here for a part in terrorist acts and a hideout of the opposition has been discovered. Two "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" and eight members of opposition groups have been shot dead in a street fight.

A statement of the Iranian prosecutor general's office says that in the last few days Islamic revolutionary tribunals have convicted to execution 66 more people for armed opposition to the regime in the cities of Kermanshah, Mokhsar, Isfahan, Rasht, Hamadan and Kerman.

ANGOLAN PAPER SEES U.S. ROLE IN S. AFRICAN ACTIONS

LD051112 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 5 Oct TASS -- Units of South Africa's army continue staying on the territory of the Angolan province of Cunene, resorting to the 'position warfare' tactics, reports the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA. After the withdrawal of its troops from the main settlements of the province under the blows of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) the racist aggressors established six so-called "defence areas" in the south of Angola near Shangongo, Mongua, Onjiva, Kuamato, Catekero and Namakunde, camouflaging in forests combat equipment. From those areas the racists conduct air and ground reconnaissance, attack local residents and FAPLA units.

The situation in the Cunene Province, the newspaper writes, shows that the South African racists embarked upon the second stage of the plan of invading Angola, earlier drawn up by international imperialism, with the United States at the head. The main role at the given stage is assigned, as before, to the Pretoria racists, stresses JORNAL DE ANGOLA. Aggression is planned under a new far-fetched pretext -- the need of struggle against some "Cuban interference" into combat actions of the racist Republic of South Africa which according to statements of its ringleaders allegedly does not intend to fight against Angola but only "pursues" SWAPO units.

It is indicative, the newspaper stresses, that the use of the thesis on the notorious "engagement" of Cubans in combat actions against the Republic of South Africa to protract the aggression was discussed at the recent negotiations between Washington and Pretoria in Zurich. This new propaganda trick was undertaken to make "the contact group" which apart from the United States also includes Canada, Britain, France and the FRG to revise the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, in which SWAPO is recognized as the only legitimate representative of the people of that country.

The second stage of the plan of aggression drawn up by the Republic of South Africa and the United States has the aim to prevent the Angolan Army from striking the decisive blow on South African troops and from driving them away from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

In the Cunene Province, writes JORNAL DE ANGOLA, FAPLA units now control the situation and build up forces to fully deliver Angolan soil from Pretoria racists.

FEATURES OF AFRICAN NONALIGNMENT EXAMINED

PM011311 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 25 Sep 81 pp 18-19

[Article by Ya. Etinger, doctor of historical sciences: "A Weighty Voice"]

[Excerpts] African nonalignment is characterized by a number of specific features determined by the peculiarities of the political and socioeconomic situation on the continent. Unlike Asia, all the liberated countries in Africa, despite their different paths of social development, are members of the Nonalignment Movement, since here that policy is inextricably linked with the struggle for African unity on an anti-imperialist basis.

Among African countries it is the socialist-oriented countries which adhere to the most consistent anti-imperialist stance. While continuing to form part of the capitalist economic system (and, like other developing countries, occupying a subordinate position there), they are at the same time an integral part of the world anti-imperialist front, whose main, decisive force is the socialist community.

The foreign policy of the socialist-oriented countries is distinguished by a militant anti-imperialist and antiracist course in the world arena, in particular in the United Nations, and support for the initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states aimed at ensuring peace and international security.

In this connection some people (supporters of a formalist viewpoint, to put it mildly) ask: Does the deepening of political, economic and other cooperation with the socialist countries accord with the principles of the policy of nonalignment?

But what incompatibility could there be here? After all, nonalignment arose historically as opposition by the liberated countries to the tendency to their being drawn into military-political blocs and alliances, and that course was and is implemented precisely by imperialism. So nonaligned was an expression of the policy of independence and refusal to tie ones destiny to the world of imperialism. And this, in its turn, inevitably presupposed the widening of all-round contacts with the USSR and other socialist states.

If one proceeds from the assumption that nonalignment is a reflection of an independent foreign policy course which creates favorable preconditions for profound internal socio-economic transformations, then it is obvious that there is no contradiction between the socialist orientation of African countries and the policy of nonalignment in the world arena. As was noted, for instance, in the communique on the talks between government delegations from Angola and Mozambique in September 1978, the two states "stress that their desire to build a socialist society on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is fully compatible with the ideals of the Nonalignment Movement."

Socialist-oriented African countries are resolutely opposed to the concept preached by certain circles in the Nonalignment Movement of the so-called "equidistance" of liberated states from world socialism and imperialism.

The need for African countries to maintain an anti-imperialist course in the world arena and unity in their ranks despite all internal differences and contradictions has become particularly important now that American imperialism, under the banner of combating" international terrorism," is trying to launch an offensive against national liberation forces in Africa and in other parts of the developing world and to shift the liberated countries from their anti-imperialist positions.

However, these attempts are meeting with a resolute rebuff. Thus, the generally anti-imperialist orientation of the Nonalignment Movement was again reaffirmed at the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in Delhi last February. The OAU session in Nairobi also took place under the sign of the strengthening anti-imperialist tendencies in Africa and solidarity with the national liberation movements in the struggle against the South African racists and their Western patrons.

South Africa's aggression against Angola, which is being implemented with the direct support of the Washington administration, the South African soldiers' brutality in the temporarily occupied Angolan territories, and the attempts to rout SWAPO's armed forces have again shown how important it is for Africa to strengthen the unity among its states on an anti-imperialist and antiracist basis. Only on that basis will Africa's voice in international affairs be a weighty one, making the imperialists reckon with its opinion and demands.

SOMALI AGGRESSION RESULTS IN ECONOMIC PLIGHT

EA011234 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Andrey (Katos) commentary]

[Text] No tangible progress has been made in Somalia's economic development in the past 3 years. Somali leaders confess that because of economic setbacks, the country's development growth has fallen behind schedule. The plight and economic catastrophe facing Somalia are due to a lack of meaningful planning.

According to informed sources, not a single project aimed at improving the economic sector has been initated in the past 3 years. Raw materials for such projects are not available in Somalia. In addition, major factories built with Soviet assistance -- such as the meat factory in Chisimaio and the fish canning factory in Las Khoreh, and others -- have collapsed. This is because of nonavailability of experts to man those factories, as well as a lack of spare parts. The oil refinery at Mogadishu has ceased to function because the Iraqi Government has stopped supplying Somalia with crude oil.

Agricultural activity in Somalia is at its lowest ebb. Corn production has gone down by half. Cotton growing has gone down threefold. Millet production has gone down fourfold in the past 3 years.

Economic problems have devastated the life of the Somali people. Speaking at the UN conference on African refugees in Geneva in April, the Somali minister of local government and rural development, Jama Mohamed Ghalib, said the nation's per capita income has gone down to $90 instead of the usual $120.

The aid from Arab and Western countries is only temporary relief. The so-called economic aid from Arab and Western countries comes only in the form of food. This cannot solve the plight and problems of Somalia and its people because food aid does not produce long-term solutions. Financial assistance from Arab and Western countries to Somalia is not aimed at improving the economic sector. It only tightens and strenthens Somalia's dependence on Arab and Western countries. With this kind of planning, Somalia will never be free from dependence on world capitalist imperialism.

Somali leaders claim that the economic plight and problems stem from natural calamities beyond the control of the Somali people and government such as prolonged droughts, torrential rains and floods. The Somali leaders shy away from the reality because the country's economic plight and problems stem from the policies they chose in 1977.

The weekly Italian journal MONDO ECONOMICO recently wrote that Somalia's economic plight and problems are due to its unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia's Ogaden Province in 1978. Unless Somalia ceases to claim other areas belonging to neighboring countries, the paper continues, it will always suffer from economic instability. Unless Somalia puts its efforts and resources into economic and social development and good-neighborliness, the economic crisis in the country will not be solved, the Italian weekly MONDO ECONOMIC concludes.

This is a view shared by all straight-thinking Somalis in the country or outside it.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY KREMLIN LEADERS

Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy

PM051527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Internatioanl Department, had talks on 30 September with M. Pinto da Costa, secretary general of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP] and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who is vacationing in the USSR.

M. Pinto da Costa reported on the activity of the MLSTP and the Sao Tome and Principe Government aimed at eliminating the legacy of the colonial past and at implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations in the working masses' interests. He stressed that the USSR's peace policy is having a favorable effect on the international situation and is promoting the African peoples' advance along the path of independence and social progress.

The CPSU representatives described the multifaceted creative work of Soviet communists and all the Soviet people in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the practical steps taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government with the aim of strengthening world peace and detente. There was confirmation of the Soviet people's solidarity with the efforts of the MLSTP and the Sao Tome and Principe Government aimed at creating a progressive new society.

Those participating in the meeting expressed concern at the worsening of the international situation caused by the reactionary imperialist circles' militarist policy. They resolutely condemned South Africa's racist regime which, relying on the imperialist powers' support, is conducting a policy of aggression and destabilization toward Angola and other African states, thwarting a just settlement in Namibia, and continuing the criminal paractice of apartheid in South Africa.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of a number of questions of Soviet-Sao Tome relations. The mutual aspiration was noted toward strengthening cooperation between the CPSU and the MLSTP and the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Arkhipov Receives da Costa

PM051457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 30 September received M. Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and had a talk with him on questions affecting the further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNISTS

PM301441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- B.N. Ponmarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.I. Kovanenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, have had a meeting with a delegation of the South African Communist Party [SACP] headed by SACP Chairman Y. Dadoo and party General Secretary M. Mabidha.

The SACP representatives spoke about the situation in South Africa and the party's work aimed at rallying all the country's democratic forces headed by the African National Congress into a united liberation front. They pointed out that the people's opposition to the terrorist racist regime is steadily increasing. The South African comrades evaluated highly the CPSU's contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom and condemned the policy of the arms race and of destabilizing the situation in the world that is being pursued by imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists.

The delegation was informed about the CPSU Central Committee's multifaceted activity in implementing the 26th party congress decisions in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and about the Soviet people's labor successes in communist building.

Solidarity was voiced with the courageous struggle of the communists and all patriots of South Africa to liquidate the apartheid regime.

Those participating in the meeting resolutely condemned the aggressive sallies of the racist Republic of South Africa against Angola and other African states.

The talks were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PERUVIAN GROUPS URGE REFUSAL OF ORITIZ

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 5 Oct, TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Globa reports:

A large group of Peruvian MP's, political, public and trade union leaders demanded Frank Ortiz, a hard-boiled spy who was appointed to the post of the U.S. Ambassador in Peru, be delcared persona non grata.

Their joint statement published here stresses that Frank Ortiz was caught in activities grossly violating national sovereignty when he was working in Peru under the "cover" of the U.S. Embassy. He was then turned out by the Peruvian Government.

The document points out that in 1969 the spy "distinguished himself" in Uruguay. Prominent leaders of the opposition to the military regime in that country are known to have accused Ortiz of being involved in stepping up repressions in Uruguay. Soon after he was appointed the U.S. Ambassador in Guatemala, former President Carter had to recall him because of his scandalous participation in human rights violations in that Central American republic.

Leaders of various political parties, public, trade union, cultural and other organisations of Peru demanded that the government should not give agreement to Frank Ortiz as the U.S. ambassador. The statement stresses that they are persistent in their demand, coming out in defense of the principle of mutual respect in inter-state relations.

Among those who signed the statement there are Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Communist Party of Peru, Alfonso Barrantes, leader of the Unity of Left Forces Coalition [Izquierda Unida] and Sidoro Gamarra, president of the General Confederation of the Working People of Peru.

ECUADOR: SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL MISSING

PA032152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Well-informed sources reported here today that Khary E. Kimelis, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ecuador, has been missing for several days, along with his wife Elena.

Apparently Kimelis was the fifth official in the hierarchy of the Soviet Embassy in Ecuador. His disappearance and that of his wife dates to 15 days ago; the Ecuadorean authoritie ordered a police investigation, but it has rendered no results as yet.

Official circles have maintained absolute silence on the case, but a source close to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry noted that the Soviet couple did not seek political asylum in the country.

This tends to endorse the rumor that the Kimelis couple have already left Ecuador, probably for the United States.

According to this same rumor, the couple originally went to the country's southern region trying to go to Peru, but no one can confirm this.

BRAZILIAN-POLISH JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

LD021058 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Oct, TASS -- Brazil and Poland have expressed concern over the heightening of world tension. They called on all countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems, to redouble efforts to curb the arms race and eliminate seats of tension in the world. This is stressed in a Brazilian-Polish communique on the completion of an official visit by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Both sides favoured the adoption of immediate and effective measures to achieve general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, under corresponding international control, and came out in support of concrete initiatives in favour of detente and disarmament.

The foreign ministers of Brazil and Poland stressed the importance of detente and cooperation in Europe for the cause of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and expressed confidence that adoption of concrete decisions at the Madrid conference will contribute to the process of detente.

Brazil and Poland condemned all manifestations of racism and colonialism, especially apartheid. The statement stresses that both sides regard the apartheid regime as a mounting threat to peace in the south of Africa. They denounced South Africa's aggression against Angola and declared in favour of resolving the problem of Namibia and granting of independence to it on the basis of U.N. resolutions on the condition of observance of territorial integrity.

Brazil and Poland favoured a global solution of the Middle East conflict, stressing the need to end the occupation of the Arab lands, seized by force, and fully recognize the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They also pointed out the right of all states in the region to existence within the recognised borders.

CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITS USSR

PA051849 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] USSR Communications Minister Vasiliy Shamshin welcomed his Cuban counterpart, Pedro Guelmes, in Moscow, during Guelmes' official visit to the USSR.

The two ministers discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation and the visit that the Cuban delegation led by Guelmes will make to various USSR organizations and communication centers.

Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes will also attend the 20th meeting of CEMA's Permanent Committee for Electrical Communications, to be held in the capital of the Moldavian SSR 12-18 October.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NUCLEAR STATION BUILDERS

PM051431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction workers, assembly workers, operators, machine builders, scientists, planners and all the participants in the construction of Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES [Atomic Energy Station]

Dear Comrades:

I cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory, the completion of the construction of Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES and on bringing it up to design capacity -- 4 million kilowatts -- ahead of schedule.

This achievement is a considerable contribution to developing the country's fuel and energy potential and to the concrete embodiment of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

The work done by you on concentrating material and labor resources at energy projects being commissioned and on reducing time taken to erect the power station and making the entire power station's capacity operational deserves praise. The time taken to build the Leningrad AES's fourth power unit was reduced to one-third in comparison with the first unit as a result of the selfless labor, creative initiative and high responsibilty of all who participated in building the station, the purposeful organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and wide-scale socialist competition for efficiency and high quality of work.

The creation of Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES -- Soviet atomic energy's flagship -- is further evidence of the socialist economy's tremendous potential and advantages, and it will go down in our country's history forever, like the Volkhov GES and the Nepr GES.

Since the start-up of the first power unit, the Leningrad AES -- the country's largest -- has already generated over 90 billion kilowat-hours of electricity. It is gratifying that the modern new city of Sosnoyy Bor was built at the same time as the power station.

The all-union shock Komsomol construction project on Leningrad's soil was a remarkable school for advanced experience, a school for creative growth and for increasing professional skill.

I express the confidence that the collectives which participated in building the power station will remain in the vanguard of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and will make their weighty contribution to further strengthening our socialist motherland's economic might.

I wish you, dear comrades, new labor victories, good health and personal happiness.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev

TASS COMMENTATOR ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITY

LD051402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Oct 81

[TASS commentator (Konstantin Shcheglov) talk: "Trade Unions: Living Creativity of Millions"]

[Excerpts] Standing production consultative committees are special elective organs which operate under the direction of trade union committees. They are an effective form of participation by working people in the running of production. More than 140,000 such committees have to date been set up at the country's enterprises and organizations: Almost 6 million people are involved in them. Two-thirds of them are workers.

The consultative committees have major rights, as defined in the statute on standing production consultative committees adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU. Their chief task is to assist in the fulfillment of production plans. To this end the consultative committees bring to light reserves, and seek ways of enhancing the efficiency of production and accelerating scientific-technical progress. Without examination in a committee the enterprise's socioeconomic development plan is not passed.

In a word, the influence of committee members on production life is truly all pervasive. When the worker is given the right to become actively involved in issues concerning the organization of production, pay and the conditions of bonus awards and technical norm-fixing, to check how working time and equipment are being used, to keep an eye on the quality of output, and to participate in the formulation of manpower policy, then the Leninist principles of socialist economic management, one of which is that the knowledge and experience of the manager are complemented by the experience of the masses, are implemented calmly and without big words.

The authority of the consultative committee in the collective is high. On the basis of every decision it makes, a ruling is issued by the works director and its fulfillment becomes mandatory. Unfortunately, there are still enterprises where the managers take a formalistic attitude toward workers' initiatives and the trade union organizations do not react to this appropriately. For instance, until very recently in the Dagestan ASSR and Novgorodskaya, Sakhalinskaya and some other oblasts one proposal in four of the consultative committees remained unimplemented.

The 26th CPSU Congress charted a broad program toward enhancing the role of trade unions in Soviet society. Its implementation is a guarantee of the further development of democracy and is conducive to the involvement of the broad masses of working people in active participation in dealing with the major issues of the production activity of collectives. That is why during the trade union report-back and election campaigns it is important not only to analyze the work of the consultative committees, but also to make a principled evaluation of every case of an indifferent and formalistic attitude toward workers' initiatives or toward proposals from members of the standing production consultative committees.

PRAVDA CITES BAKU GORKOM CHIEF ON LETTERS WORK

PM020819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Special correspondent V. Grishin interview in Baku with V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom: "Power of Publicity; V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom, Comments on PRAVDA's Mail" -- date of interview not specified; first paragraph and last three paragraphs are PRAVDA insertions]

[Excerpts] About 3,500 letters have reached the PRAVDA editorial office from the Azerbaijan SSR in the first 8 months of this year and almost one out of every three is from the republic's capital. Over the same period the Baku Gorkom has received 7,643 letters -- 75 percent more than in the first 8 months of 1980.

[Question] Vagif Aliofsatovich, what explains this unique outpouring?

[Answer] The sharp increase in mail or, as you said, this "outpouring" is explained, it seems to me, by the fact that the city's party organization, in consistently improving the style and methods of its work, places special emphasis on consolidating ties with the working people. In accordance with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress we view letters as a channel for live communication with the masses. This is an utterly irreplaceable form of expressing public opinion. We are convinced in practice that the proposals, comments and advice expressed in the letters on the most diverse issues enrich party workers with a knowledge of life and make their labor more fruitful.

Yes, more letters are coming in, but that does not surprise us. I explain the increase in mail as follows: Widespread publicity on the work of the gorkom and raykoms is becoming an inalienable feature increasingly pervading the work of the party committees. We are seeking to submit for the judgment of the communists and public the shortcomings and blunders revealed in particular sectors and we publish in the press detailed accounts of the gorkom's resolutions on the most urgent problems.

"The most serious significance must be attached to the working people's critical alarm calls," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said 3 years ago in his speech in Baku. An openly voiced truth, a word of keen criticism extensively publicized educate people in a spirit of implacability toward violations of party and state discipline and deviations from the norms of communist morality and help to raise true fighters for our communist ideals and not passive "lovers of truth." On the other hand, publicity helps to enhance leading cadres' personal responsibility for the correct organization of work with working people's letters and statements.

[Question] Before my meeting with you I talked with several raykom secretaries and other party workers in the city. In our talks they also emphasized the power of publicity. The Main Administration for the Distribution of Publications attests to the same thing: The newspapers BAKY and BAKU do not remain in the kiosks. In the course of a month they reported the keen assessments of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Baku Gorkom of instances of gross violations of housing legislation in Baku, and the unsatisfactory struggle against law violations in Narimanovskiy Rayon. Over the same period Baku inhabitants learned from the newspapers how strictly the gorkom is monitoring the fulfillment of housing construction plans and the principledness with which it reacted to abuses perpetrated by leaders of the city's municipal services. I should like to hear your opinion of the power and effect of publicity.

[Answer] Publicity is an unfailing principle of all our activity. Publicity in the work of the party organizations is an effective means of strengthening the party's ties with the masses, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out. As for the large stream of letters recently -- that is the result of the fact that the two last city party conferences provided a thorough critical analysis of the main avenues of the Baku Gorkom's activity in the sphere of party organizational and ideological work, the leadership of the economy, and the solution of social problems. In general one of the main things in party work has been and remains a consideration of the interests and requirements of working people and ultimately a correct response to them.

[Question] Is it possible to conclude that publicity in work with working people's letters and proposals has become the norm in the party organizations' life?

[Answer] At any event the gorkom is persistently seeking this. Here we are set an example by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, under which a center to study public opinion and sociological research operates. The republic newspapers recently published its appeal to the communists, Komsomol members and all working people to express their proposals on further improving work on law and order enforcement and intensifying the struggle against law violations. The publication's objective was to let as many people as possible impart their thoughts about what must be done to step up the struggle against phenomena alien to our society and to still more extensively involve the public organizations and labor collectives in it.

The Baku Gorkom also pays great attention to the study of public opinion. From the letters reaching us we acquire information regarding the state of affairs in rayons and at enterprises and regarding questions which worry people. "Lenin Fridays," reports by leaders to the labor collectives, open letter days, regular meetings of gorkom and raykom members with people not only at enterprises and organizations, but also at their places of residence have become traditional. As is well known, all this was recommended in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The forms and methods of using information obtained through letters and direct contacts with people are varied. The main thing in this matter is to analyze the information regularly, determine the sphere in which there are shortcomings and violations, and work persistently to eliminate them.

[Question] The PRAVDA editorial office receives many letters concerning violations of housing legislation in Baku. In the course of 6 months in almost 200 letters addressed to our newspaper Baku inhabitants have expressed dissatisfaction with the solution of housing questions. People are coming to the newspaper's Moscow reception center with similar complaints.

[Answer] I also have to read such letters every day. I will not say that they are all objective. But one thing is certain: People pass a severe, exacting verdict on irregularity and dishonesty.

Things are not simple with regard to housing in Baku. It is for precisely this reason that in assigning it special attentiveness and objectivity are needed. Yet a check on complaints about apartment matters carried out by the city people's control committee revealed gross violations in which, unfortunately, individual communists holding quite high posts were involved. The Gorkom Bureau has taken the most severe steps against them. Thus S. Agayeva, chairman of the Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom, handed out apartments left and right to her relatives and friends, for which she was dismissed and expelled from the party. M. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, A. Kulivey, chairman of the Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov Rayispolkom and B. Tsaturyan, chairman of the Narimanovskiy Rayispolkom, received strict party sanctions. T. Suleymanzade, chief of the Gorispolkom's Administration for Recording and Distributing Housing, and Z. Rustamov, chief of the Investigative Department of the Internal Affairs Administration in Transportation, who frequently completed self-seeking deals involving apartments, have been dismissed from work and expelled from the party.

It has been decided to increase housing construction in Baku to 1 million square meters a year, and to improve transportation services for the city's working people.

[Question] The editorial mail from Baku contains unsigned letters almost every day. That is why I should also like to ask you: How do you treat anonymous letters?

[Answer] Attentively. How else, if in the first 8 months of the year the gorkom has received something in the order of 900 anonymous letters? They include slandering letters, but there are also critical alarm calls which deserve serious attention. As for anonymous aspersions of every kind, then, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the party viewpoint is well known: There should be no place for them in our life! Unfortunately, some party workers have understood these words to mean that they relate to any letter which is unsigned. I think they are wrong. After all, sometimes people do not dare sign a letter only because they fear possible persecution for criticism. Every substantiated proposal, statement or complaint, even if it is unsigned, should be examined attentively and a correct decision taken on each one.

This year on 12 occasions our gorkom bureau discussed questions of work with letters and the organization of the reception of working people. Many decisions taken by the gorkom were prompted by letters from locals. Take just the recent gorkom bureau resolution on the state of affairs in the Yuzhkasprybvod administration. Incidentally, it was an anomyous letter which served as the alarm bell for the check. In this organization it was not only poachers who thrived. Administration chief I. Ibragimov selected cadres on the principle of sectionalism and protectionism, and the primary party organization had virtually withdrawn from controlling the administration's activity. For a while no one seemed to have noticed the serious abuses that lay behind the fine talk in the Yuzhkasprybvod leaders' reports. Then administration chief Ibragimov had to bid farewell to his director's chair. He and several other officials received strict party sanctions. There's an example for you of what sometimes lies behind a line in an anonymous letter.

There's no denying that no "anonymous letter" does us party workers credit. But we cannot close our eyes to it. No efforts must be spared to create in every labor collective a healthy moral and psychological climate, an atmosphere promoting open comradely criticism and self-criticism and the successful fulfillment of production plans. It is on precisely this that we are concentrating the attention of the party organizations, particularly now, in the period of the report and election campaign.

The 26th CPSU Congress said: In political work with people we must not avoid controversies, we must not be afraid of touching on so-called difficult questions. Baku's experience confirms that the power of publicity must be channeled into the further improvement of all educational work. It cannot be denied that the gorkom is steadily pursuing its guest in this direction. However, the reserves have not been exhausted. The gorkom receives many letters, but it sometimes lacks depth in dealing with the mail. The gorkom must be stricter in monitoring work with letters at enterprises and in institutions and organizations, particularly those which deal constantly with people's everyday needs. For instance, the gorispolkom does not always respond promptly to complaints, including even letters being monitored by the PRAVDA editorial office. The reasons for the shortcomings revealed in letters must be eliminated more persistently and then the city soviet and gorkom will receive fewer recurring complaints.

All this, in conjunction with broad publicity, will make work with working people's letters even more efficient and effective.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV

PM021401 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Ideological Conviction for the Cause of Communism; Conference of the Capital's Ideological Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] A conference of Moscow's ideological aktiv was held yesterday in the house of political education of the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom.

The conference has opened with an introductory speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report "On the Tasks of Party Organizations and the Ideological Aktiv in the 1981-82 Academic Year in Improving Marxist-Leninist Education in Accordance With the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Party Studies in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions.'"

The conference was also addressed by Yu.V. Rebrov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom; Propagandist V.P. Morozov, shop chief at the Serp i Molot plant; N.V. Nikolayev, secretary of the party committee of the No 1 clock and watch plant; N.V. Polyakova, leader of the Gagrainskiy Rayon propagandists seminar and docent at the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement, and Ye.A. Zobov, secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

This conference of Moscow's ideological aktiv, V.V. Grishin said, is devoted to political education tasks in the new academic year. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev knows about this meeting of ours. He has charged me with conveying to you and to Moscow's entire ideological aktiv his cordial greetings and wishes for great success in your work.

The academic year is beginning at a crucial time. Work on fulfilling the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions has been developed widely in our country.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of building communism.

In this they proceed from the premise that the most important preconditions for successfully realizing tasks in the spheres of the economy, social policy and public life are high Marxist-Leninist ideological convictions and a conscientious attitude to work and to one's responsibilities on the part of every member of our society.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev posed the task of further improving ideological work. It is essentially a question, he emphasized, of reorganizing many of its sectors and spheres. This has been conditioned by an increase in the Soviet people's cultural and educational standards and in their spiritual needs, by the broadening of the arsenal of our propaganda facilities and also by the considerable increase in the activeness of imperialism's subversive propaganda centers.

Reorganizing means bringing the content, forms and means of ideological work in line with people's modern needs and requirements. This accords with the party's chief orientation -- toward attention to people and all possible concern for the Soviet people's material and spiritual good.

The 26th CPSU Congress guidelines in the sphere of ideological education are concretized in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Studies in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The system of political studies within the Moscow city party organization as a whole accords wtih the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution. The task now consists in raising its level still higher.

In political education it is necessary to ensure in-depth integral study of the constituent parts of Marxist-Leninist theory, the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, our party's heroic history, the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

Carrying out a reorganization of the system of party studies means organizing it so that the knowledge acquired actually serves as a guide to action for resolving urgent problems of the society of developed socialism.

The ideological aktiv must persistently explain our party's profoundly humane economic policy, which starts and ends with concrete concern for the concrete person. It must pursue by all means the idea that the people's well-being depends, above all, on the results of the work of each and everyone and that a person's attitude to work determines his position, his place and his authority in our society.

Our aim is to ensure that a conscientious attitude to work and socialist property and the principles of communist morality become the personal conviction of every person and the norm of his behavior. Propagandists and the ideological aktiv are called upon to play a very important role in this.

Ideological work must be purposefully directed toward successfully resolving the tasks facing the city party organization, that is, toward fulfilling and overfulfilling plans, improving efficiency on the basis of intensifying production, construction, transportation and all our production activity, improving work quality, saving resources and so forth.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the need to strengthen the Soviet people's ideological education is also conditioned by the intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

Using the might of their propaganda apparatus, the imperialists and their minions are trying to undermine socialism from within and to weaken and demoralize socialist society and the world communist movement. Hiding behind the myth of an alleged "Soviet threat," the U.S. imperialists are fueling international tension, interfering in other states' internal affairs and developing production of new types of mass-destruction weapons, including neutron weapons.

In this situation the Soviet people's confident labor strides and the successful resolution of the tasks of developing our economy are particularly important in the political and economic respects. Our party counters the imperialist policy of military adventures with a policy of creation, a policy of work and peace. At the same time it is necessary to strengthen the defense capability in every possible way, to enhance the Soviet people's vigilance toward the intrigues of our enemies and foster Soviet patriotism and profound love of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party.

In propaganda work it is necessary to react sensitively to the changes occurring in the world, to expose the falsity of hostile propaganda and to deal a well-reasoned and timely rebuff to any ideological diversions of the enemy.

Constant attention must be devoted to propaganda of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and it is necessary to convey to the broad masses the chief aim of this policy -- to preserve peace on earth and ensure that the Soviet people have favorable external conditions for creative labor and for a quiet life.

The 40th anniversary of the defeat of the German fascist troops outside Moscow falls at the end of this year. The people of Moscow have decided to mark this date with lofty production successes and by holding a mass communist subbotnik. In propaganda work, particularly among young people, it is very important to explain the Soviet people's great feat in routing fascism and the importance of strengthening our country's economy and its defense capability and of the Soviet people's constant readiness to defend the motherland and the gains of the Soviet people.

We all remember V.V. Grishin went on to say, the warm words of gratitude which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev addressed at the party congress to propagandists and party organizations for their hard noble work. On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom V.V. Grishin cordially thanked the conference participants, and, through them, Moscow's entire ideological aktiv for their great contribution to the work of the city party organization on the communist education of the working people and the education of the new person.

The tasks now facing ideological cadres, the speaker continued, make new demands. What is needed now is more profound knowledge, a wide horizon and the ability to take a new approach to assigned work and to be an organizer and educator of the masses. Propagandists must be the party's active fighters, have the ability to reach the mind and heart of everyone, lead the masses and persistently mold readiness to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist fashion.

V V. Grishin expressed confidence that Moscow's ideological aktiv will persistenly and purposefully improve its work in accordance with the demands made by the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and actively contribute to realizing the tasks facing the city party organization at the modern stage of communist building.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN TO BUTUSOV -- Sergey Mikhaylovich Butusov, the RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for services rendered in the development of housing and municipal services and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81 LD]

WEEKLY VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER, SAFETY MEASURES

PM011341 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 10

[Correspondent M. Podgorodnikov interview with V.P. Nevskiy, chief of the Soyuzatomenergo all-union industrial association: "The Atom -- In the Service of Peace" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The atom in the service of peace. That expression is becoming increasingly common -- the nuclear power industry is marching authoritatively through all regions of the country. What are the prospects and potential for the use of nuclear fuel? How is it being used and what is it giving the national economy? Questions put by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent M. Podgorodnikov are answered by V.P. Nevskiy, chief of the Sovuzatomenergo all-union industrial association.

[Question] Vladimir Petrovich, 2 years ago the nuclear power industry celebrated its first jubilee: the 25th anniversary of the day the world's first nuclear power station began work. Its startup, in the city of Obninsk, marked the start of a new era in the power industry. We received electric current using the energy formed by splitting uranium atoms. In essence the "childhood and youth" of the nuclear power industry have ended and the time of maturity has come. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the sector's significance for the national economy. "...Increase electricity generation...at nuclear power stations to 220-225 billion kilowatt-hours by 1985.... Ensure increased electricity production in the European part of the USSR mainly on the basis of nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. Bring 24-25 million kilowatts of new capacities into operation at AES's. Continue work to assimilate fast-breeder reactors and use nuclear fuel for the production of thermal power," the Basic Guidelines say. This forceful entry into our life of a new type of energy -- a type which quite recently was associated only with the horror of nuclear war -- requires some thought. How can you explain the fact that the nuclear power industry has taken such a leap forward?

[Answer] Until recently the electric power industry developed mainly on the basis of the growth of thermal power sources. Coal, fuel oil and gas were used. Although the Soviet Union has 55 percent of world reserves of fossil fuel and although the potential of Siberian rivers is far from fully utilized, nonetheless the situation had become more complex. After all, about 80 percent of our electricity is produced by burning fossil fuel. It is necessary to go further and further north and east, to inaccessible and sparsely inhabited regions, to obtain that fuel. At the same time four-fifths of all electricity is consumed in the European part of the country and in the Urals. Fuel being shipped from the country's eastern regions for this purpose accounts for about 40 percent of railroad freight turnover. Nearly half of it! So one way is to develop nuclear power in the country's central and western regions. Nuclear power stations, unlike thermal ones, are independent of the source of fuel. The volume of nuclear fuel transported (compared with fossil fuel) is 45,000 times less. Do you know how many tanks are needed for a thermal power station when a power unit with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts consumes 1.5 million tons of fuel oil a year? Something like 20,000 tanks.

The cost of electricity generated using nuclear fuel falls every year. Today it is less than at a thermal power station located in the western or central part of the USSR. In the European part of the country, where the population density is relatively high, another advantage of nuclear power stations is particularly noteworthy -- their cleanness. It is well known that thermal power stations release a significant quantity of ash and gases into the atmosphere.... I think I can see your next question coming.

[Question] Yes -- radioactive waste is a very serious matter.

[Answer] Certainly. But nuclear power stations have several defensive barriers to prevent the dangerous discharge of radioactive substances into the environment and ensure maximum safety for the population and employees.

Accumulated experience confirms that the biosphere is protected reliably enough against radiation effects. The level of radiation around an AES is virtually no different from the level of the natural background radiation.

Incidentally, did you know that coal contains radioactive isotopes of many elements and their discharge at a thermal power station exceeds the discharge of radioactive substances at a nuclear power station? So the extensive development of nuclear power is justified by not only economic considerations, but ecological ones too. This conclusion does not by any means seek to discredit any of the main branches of the conventional power industry. Nobody should think that the task of the nuclear power industry is to crowd out traditional sectors. But the operation of AES's will undoubtedly give rise to thought about reducing harmful discharges into the atmosphere at thermal power stations too. Both people and the natural environment gain by this.

[Question] What about the insufficient flexibility of AES's? The consumer needs power at various times and in various quantities. The faster the proportion of nuclear power in the overall power balance increases, the sooner the AES will confront the problem of so-called "peak" loads and the sooner the stations' capacities will have to be regulated.

[Answer] Yes, you are right, it is not only difficult, but disadvantageous for economic reasons to use nuclear power stations as flexible capacities. World practice has accumulated considerable experience in creating water storage stations as "peak" energy sources. Combined with AES's, they make up a unified highly flexible nuclear-hydroelectric power complex. An example of this is the power complex at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya AES and the water storage power plant which is under construction in Zagorsk, which are located at the center of an area with several nuclear power stations. At night the AES energy will be used to feed pumps transferring water from the lower reservoir to the upper, and in the daytime, at the time of maximum loads, this water, falling down, will turn turbine generators. Other means of storing energy will be used in future: For instance, surplus energy from an AES could be channeled into producing hydrogen from water, which could then be burned when needed.

[Question] We have touched on the subject of the limited nature of world fossil fuel reserves as one reason for the development of the nuclear power industry. But there are other renewable sources which could be chosen: rivers, tides, the heat of the earth and the sun, wind.

[Answer] Naturally, the use of these sources will be extended, but as yet only hydro-electric power resources can be considered as a prospect, although at present they only account for approximately 1.4 percent of the total energy produced in the world. It must be added that hydroelectric power requires a careful study of the ecological consequences at the site of the GES. But the main problem is that even the full utilization of hydroelectric power resources only enables them to be counted on, in essence, for 6 months of the year. In future the active use of wind, solar and geothermal power will probably make its contribution to the country's overall balance, though obviously only at the level of a few percent. True, in individual regions of the country their role will be relatively important.

[Question] When we speak of nuclear power as an alternative energy source, we implicitly refer to the inexhaustibility of resources of not only nuclear power, but also fusion power. What are their total potentials today?

[Answer] The method of using energy produced via the fusion of light nuclei is at the stage of experimental scientific developments. Despite the successes achieved in this sphere in recent years, very complex engineering and technical problems have still to be resolved. Most probably, at first the fusion power industry will develop in conjunction with atomic power. Nuclear fusion will be used as a mighty source of high-energy neutrons for transforming nonfissionable materials (Uranium-238 or thorium) into secondary fuel (plutonium and Uranium-233). This could create a mighty reserve of secondary fuel capable of ensuring any necessary rate of development of the nuclear power industry.

No such hybrid fission-fusion reactors exist as yet, but by the end of this century they will apparently be with us.

[Question] The method of using energy generated in the process of a chain reaction of fission of heavy uranium nuclei acted on by neutrons has already become commercial. As far as I know, it is mainly thermal neutron reactors which are being constructed. Please say a few words about the types of nuclear reactors used in the USSR.

[Answer] Soviet nuclear power is based today on two main types of reactors: the pressurized water shell-type reactor (PWR) and the graphite-moderated boiling water channel-type reactor (RBMK) [high power boiler reactor]. An important advantage of the RBMK reactor is the possibility of creating large unit power capacities with the smallest possible expenditure on machine building. Among AES's in operation with RBMK reactors are some of Europe's biggest nuclear power stations, such as the Leningradskaya AES (with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts), the Kurskaya and the Chernobylskaya (with a capacity of 2 million kilowatts each). The successful operation of power units using RBMK-1000 reactors with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts has made it possible to use them as the standard for a large series of AES's under construction. A technical plan has been elaborated and construction is underway for the Ignalinskaya AES with an RBMK-1500 reactor with a unit capacity of 1,500 metawatts.

PWR's are used widely in reactor building abroad -- they also have a number of positive qualities. Shell-type reactors required the creation of a specialized large machine building base: the construction of a major highly specialized nuclear machine building plant -- Atommash -- in Volgodonsk, and the modernization of Izhorskiy Zavod in Leningrad and other enterprises. The commissioning of a power unit using a shell-type reactor with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts at the Novovoronezhskya AES in 1980 marked a new stage in the development of this type of reactor. In our country, with its great diversity of production and geographical conditions, each type of reactor used -- the channel and shell types -- has its own optimum use.

[Question] Thus far we have talked about nuclear energy and thermal-neutron reactors. But they are not very economical with uranium fuel since virtually all they "burn" is Uranium-235. What are the prospects for fast-breeder reactors?

[Answer] It's true that thermal-neutron reactors use Uranium-235 which constitutes only 0.7 percent of natural uranium; the remaining 99.3 percent is made up of the Uranium-238 isotope, which in fact cannot be split by thermal neutrons. Thus when operating a thermal-neutron reactor we are using only a small fraction of natural uranium. Fast-breeder reactors can increase its use many times over. They produce a secondary fuel formed from Uranium-238: Plutonium-239. The expanded reproduction of nuclear fuel makes it possible to convert virtually all the extracted uranium into plutonium. But at the moment a vast proportion of it goes to the dump....

The Soviet Union was the first to start creating industrial fast-breeder reactors. Experimental installations were created and are operating successfully in Obninsk and Melekess. They made it possible to switch to the construction of industrial energy installations with fast-breeder reactors. The Shevchenkovskaya AES with its BN-350 reactor is operating on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It provides not only electricity but also steam for desalinization plants. The world's biggest reactor of this type is operating at the Beloyarskaya AES. It has an electrical capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. It is planned to create similar series installations with a unit capacity of 800,000 and 1.6 million kilowatts.

[Question] The energy of the atomic nucleus can be used to obtain heat as well as electricity. What is being done in this sphere?

[Answer] It is very promising. We can save valuable types of fuel which are currently being used to supply heat. The replacement of them with nuclear energy will be of great significance for the national economy.

It is planned to construct the first large-capacity nuclear TETs's near Odessa, Minsk and Kharkov. Nuclear heat-supply stations, producing thermal energy al[illegible] are already being constructed in Gorkiy and Voronezh.

[Question] Nuclear power stations next to big cities.... This exacerbates the problem of environmental conservation.

[Answer] Its successful solution is the guarantee of nuclear energy's future and the rate and scale of its future development. Plans for existing AES's and stations under construction enshrine highly effective measures guaranteeing the reliable and safe operation of nuclear power stations. The better the plans and the higher the standard of station operation, the less likelihood there is of accidents. The nuclear power station accident in Pennsylvania, United States, in 1979 demonstrated that the safety problem demands a high standard of nuclear power station technical operation and highly skilled personnel.

We are devoting a great deal of attention to questions of increasing AES safety and are spending large sums on the study of this problem, and our achievements are commensurate with the effort and expenditure. Since AES's first appeared in the USSR there has not been a single serious case of injury resulting from radiation. We pay special attention to the training of station personnel: to the level of their knowledge, to strict technological discipline and unswerving observance of existing rules and instructions. AES reliability is the aggregate of technical, organizational and legal measures, which should ensure that accidents do not occur and ensure the protection of personnel and the population if an accident does occur, as well as the protection of bodies of water, the air and the surrounding area against excessive radioactive contamination. As a result of many years of developing reactor installations and planning, constructing and operating AES's in the USSR, basic guidelines have been laid down for ensuring safety in the sphere of technical and organizational and legal measures as well. High standards and reliability in equipment operation are perhaps the major technical requirements. A considerable effort is being made in the USSR to implement a rigorous program to guarantee equipment quality. This includes equipment standardization, development of techniques, improvement of methods of nondestructive monitoring and the creation of a system of equipment quality control at all stages of manufacture.

[Question] But what if an accident happens? Say the main circulation pipe breaks....

[Answer] In this case AES plans provide not only for the emergency closing down of the reactor and emergency cooling of the active zone but also for the localization of the radioactive discharge as a result of the leaking of first-loop coolant. All technological safety systems are based on the principle of triple backup facilities with 100-percent productivity in each subsystem. I would add that the likelihood of such accidents is extremely small. Specialists estimate that it is probably less than 1 case per 10,000 years of reactor life. Nevertheless, AES plans contain all the requisite systems and protection facilities. Additional measures are also being elaborated to ensure safety in the event of external, natural occurrences (floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and so forth) and special plans are being made for AES's located in areas of high seismic activity. The construction and operation of the Armenian AES, whose plan took into account possible seismic effects, have enabled us to accumulate much experience which is reflected in the relevant normative documents.

[Question] How about the monitoring of safety measures for station personnel and the population in the vicinity of the station? Is it carried out on a departmental basis?

[Answer] Departmental monitoring would be inadequate, of course. The activity of organizations involved in AES development, construction and operation is monitored by the state supervision system, which is not concerned with what department the AES creators belong to.

The actions of the state supervision bodies, such as the USSR State Nuclear Safety Inspectorate, the USSR State Sanitary Inspectorate and the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and the Mine Supervision Administration for Supervision in the Nuclear Power Industry monitor the fulfillment of all technical and organizational safety measures by all ministries and departments involved in AES creation at all its stages.

[Question] What does the nuclear power industry actually give the national economy?

[Answer] In 1980 USSR nuclear power stations generated 73 billion kilowatts of electricity. This saved 24 million tons of ideal fuel. AES's generated 5.6 percent of the electricity. There are nine nuclear power stations in operation and construction of new AES's is currently taking place at 16 sites.

The role of the nuclear power industry in our country will continue to constantly grow in the foreseeable future. In the next few years new capacities amounting to 5-7 million kilowatts are to be commissioned annually at AES's. Large AES's are to be created with a total capacity of 4-7 million kilowatts and turbines of 750,000-1 million kilowatts. In the present century it is planned to gradually switch to the construction of a number of large AES's with fast-breeder reactors. Existing modern nuclear power stations are operating reliably and stably. High-quality manufacture and installation of equipment, constant monitoring of it during operation, highly skilled operating personnel and strict observance of all the rules of AES technical operation are the guarantees of their safety as regards the population and the environment.

Clearly we are on the threshold of a fundamental change in the structure of the country's energy system. This fact was stressed by L.I. Brezhnev in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "The role of oil as a fuel must be reduced and it must be replaced by gas and coal; the development of nuclear energy, including fast-breeder reactors, must be accelerated. Life demands, of course, a continued search for fundamentally new sources of energy, including the laying of the foundation of the fusion power industry.

TASS COMMENTATOR VIEWS OPEN-PIT COAL PROSPECTS

LD051716 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 5 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Novikov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS -- The more economical open-quarry production of coal is becoming in the Soviet Union the chief mode of developing new coal deposits whose reserves are quite great in the Soviet Union. [sentence as received] In the previous five-year period (1976-80), the overall increment in the production of coal was due to the construction of new and reconstruction of the existing quarries. This tendency will be preserved in the coming decade.

In 1985, over one third of the coal produced in the USSR -- 315 million tons -- is expected to be extracted by the open-quarry technique, while in 1990 it will already be 400 million tons.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers published last Sunday provides for faster rates in the development of open-quarry coal production in the new major deposits. All of these are located in eastern areas of the Soviet Union which contain 80 per cent of all the forecast coal deposits of the Soviet Union.

One of such deposits -- the Kansko-Achinskoye -- is in eastern Siberia, in the upper reaches of the Yenisey River. This deposit provides the basis for the development of a large fuel and energy complex. The deposit is estimated roughly at 600 billion tons, of which 140 billion tons can be (?extracted) here -- its strata with a thickness of up to a hundred metres lie almost at the surface -- is the cheapest in the country. According to estimates by economists, in the very near future it will be in a position to compete with natural gas costwise.

On the basis of the Kansko-Achinskoye coal, it is planned to build a whole set of large thermal power stations that will provide electrical energy both to the enterprises of Siberia and of the central regions of the Soviet Union.

Together with the increase in the production of petroleum and gas, coal continues to occupy an important place in the country's fuel and energy balance -- about [figure indistinct] per cent. Its extraction is constantly growing. In 1980 the Soviet Union produced (?710) million tons of coal while the plans for 1985 are 770-800 million tons.

BRIEFS

MERCHANT MARINE PLAN -- Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS -- In the new five-year plan period (1981-85) the Soviet merchant marine, somewhat reducing the rate of the growth of tonnage, will substantially renew its ships. Modern specialised ships are to be commissioned. An increase in the number of specialised dry cargo ships will be the peculiarity of the development of the merchant marine in the coming five years. On the whole the share of the dry cargo fleet at the end of the past five-year period (1976-80) was 59.1 per cent whereas it will grow up to 63.1 per cent by the end of 1985. Out of 250 new ships, 170 will be dry cargo ones. In connection with the increased development of the productive forces of the Soviet extreme north and the Far East, the volume of transportation by sea in the coming five years is to increase in the region by approximately 50 per cent. Ships are being built for those areas. They will be capable of negotiating a metre-thick ice, of operating under a temperature of 50 degrees below zero centigrade, and of carrying heavy-weight equipment as well as chemical cargoes, timber, coal, grain and ore -- the cargoes which the extreme north is particularly in need of. [Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 3 Oct 81 LD]

OIL EXTRACTION -- The Soviet oil ministry reports that in the past 9 months the country has extracted 455 million tons of crude, more than ever before in the same period of time. The major increase in oil extraction is due to the development of new oil fields in western Siberia. The Soviet Union has expanded its petroleum deliveries to its socialist community partners. It sells oil at prices that are considerably lower than those on the world market. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 81 LD]

RSFSR FIELDWORK REVIEWED, DELAYS CRITICIZED

PM011051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "Efficiency Required of Every Link"]

[Text] According to figures received from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration work done in the fields of the RSFSR as of 21 September was as follows:

Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) cut on 67.5 million hectares -- 93.3 percent of the total sown area. Grain from 66.4 million hectares threshed:

Rice harvested on 170,000 hectares -- 50.1 percent of the planned total; and corn harvested on 8.8 million hectares -- 88.7 percent of the planned total;

Potatoes lifted on more than 1 million hectares -- 56.5 percent of the area shown to the crop; and other vegetables have been harvested on 233,000 hectares -- 44.3 percent of the planned total.

Grain harvesting is almost finished in the RSFSR. The last combines have left the fields in many parts of Siberia. The harvesting campaign is still in progress on corn and potato plantations and in the rice fields, and produce is still being gathered on the republic's truck farms.

The busy season has started for sugar beet growers. In a matter of weeks, before the cold weather, the sweet roots must be lifted on more than 1.5 million hectares. By the beginning of the final third of September this operation had been completed on 667,000 hectares. Farmers are making swift progress in Orlovskaya, Tambovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts and in the Mordovskaya ASSR, where sugar beet has been harvested on half or more of the area sown to the crop.

From the beginning of the harvest campaign, however, a number of other areas have been allowing unwarranted delays to occur. Why has sugar beet been lifted on only 5 percent of the growing area in Ryazanskaya Oblast and on only 40 percent of the area in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR? Obviously it is the result of an inability to coordinate all agricultural operations this fall into a single smooth-running complex.

Unfortunately, the mistakes of previous years are being repeated. In many places considerable delays are once again being allowed to occur between the time the beets are lifted and the time they are transported from the fields.

Most of the blame for this lies, of course, with truck drivers. Output per truck is extremely low -- a mere 11 tons a day in the RSFSR and below that figure in a number of areas. In Kuybyshevskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, for example, it is less than 7 tons; in Mordovia it is 4.9 tons, and in the Gorkiy area it is just over 1 ton.

The harvesting of sugar beet and potatoes has given renewed impetus to fodder procurement work. From root and tuber crops and underripe corn cobs farms are making mixed silage, which is a successful substitute for grain forage. Some 3.3 million tons of this fodder are to be procured in the republic as a whole -- three times as much as in previous years. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central Chernozem Region have pledged to lay in one-third of that amount for the winter. But, despite the fact that harvesting of sugar beet is in full swing, fodder reserves for hog raising are increasing only slowly. In Belgorodskaya Oblast a mere 85,000 tons of mixed silage have been prepared to date; in Voronezhskaya Oblast 144,000 tons have been prepared; and in Tambovskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts a total of 56,000 tons have been prepared out of a scheduled 250,000 tons.

This work is making slow progress in the North Caucasus Region and is only just being started in the Urals and Siberia, and yet there are only 1 or 2 weeks of the fall left in which to complete it. This excellent fodder reserve must not be allowed to go untapped.

It is vital that all beet and potato tops and sunflower heads be used in making silage since 7 million tons of green matter can be produced from these vegetable wastes alone. There are other possibilities too. An excellent aftergrowth has appeared everywhere following the September rain. Rained-on straw is also suitable for silage. Summer rape crops have produced good yields in several parts of Siberia. These are all high-quality ingredients for silage.

For the first time in recent years a good crop of grass seed has been grown, covering the needs of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Specialist farms and associations have been gathering the largest harvests. The Okorzunovskiy seed-production sovkhoz in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, for example, has averaged almost 8 quintals of fescue per hectare on an area of 400 hectares, and farms under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Sortsemprom have threshed around 3,000 tons of grass seed -- an average of 2 quintals per hectare.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now threshed grass seed on 80 percent of the allotted growing area. Work is progressing much more swiftly than last year. By the start of September kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovskaya, Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and in the Udmurtskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's had finished threshing seed crops. They are now making a good job of cleaning the seed and laying in seed stocks for farms and state reserves.

But there are places where work is not progressing as swiftly as it should be and is falling short of the tasks assigned to farmers. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts; Drasnodarksiy, Stavropolskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays; and the Dagestanskaya, Kabardina-Balkarskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya and Buryatskaya ASSR's are making slow progress in harvesting seed grasses. Only half the crop has been threshed in these areas.

Exhaustive measures must be taken to ensure that within the next few days threshing on the whole area alloted to grass stands is completed everywhere and to prevent loss of the seed of these valuable crops, which are the foundations of stockraising's fodder base in the years immediately ahead.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-5 OCT

LD060430 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 and 5 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 October

Rural workers in Kirgizia have fulfilled the annual plan for the procurement of coarse fodder for public animal husbandry. Almost 3.6 million tons have been procured, more than at the same time last year. (0500 GMT)

Machine operators in Omskaya Oblast are completing the plowing of the soil. They have already plowed 1.5 million hectares, 80 percent of the designated area. (0500 GMT)

Kurskaya Oblast farms have gathered sugar beets from 165,000 hectares, 85 percent of the total area. (0700 GMT)

5 October

The farmers in Amurskaya Oblast have begun harvesting soya on half a million hectares. (0100 GMT)

Rice is being harvested on over 180,000 hectares in the Kuban. (0200 GMT)

The harvesting of sugar beets is coming to an end in Lipetskaya Oblast. To date they have been harvested on 100,000 hectares, 90 percent of the area sown to them. Half a million tons of beets have already reached the sugar beet refineries. (0304 GMT)

Machine operators in Belorussia have begun autumn plowing on the last 500,000 hectares. (2304 GMT)

Winter crop sowing has started on farms in the central part of the Kuban where the winter crop will cover almost 2 million hectares. (2304 GMT)

FARMERS URGE MORE PLANNING AUTONOMY FOR FARMS

PM050919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

["Letter to IZVESTIYA" from Tulskaya Oblast signed by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Vorobyev, chairman of Zackskiy Rayon's Kirov Kolkhoz; V. Rodionov, chairman of Bogoroditskiy Rayon's Order of the Labor Red Banner Lenin Kolkhoz; G. Trushin, chairman of Dubenskiy Rayon's Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz; and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V. Shishkanov, chairman of Suvorovskiy Rayon's Put Ilicha Kolkhoz: "Autonomous Financing and the Kolkhozes -- They Are Complete Masters of Their Land"]

[Summary] "Fall is not only a time for gathering the harvest and for intensive work in the fields and on the livestock units. It is also time for deep reflection on the results of the agricultural year, on what has been done and on what has still not been successfully accomplished. We would now like to talk about those problems which very likely disturb every farm leader and rural collective. The most acute issue, in our view -- this is a problem of the responsibility of everyone on whom the solution of a most important task for the country depends -- is to supply the population with foodstuffs and to fulfill the food program.

"Any matter begins with formulating a clear, specific and scientifically validated plan. The plan is an order, a most important commission by the state to every labor collective and its compilation presupposes and requires labor collectives' broad participation in this work. That is what the party demands. Only on this condition can the plan exert a great educational influence on people -- inculcating responsibility, mobilizing creative forces and arousing local initiative.

"Does rural planning always meet these requirements? Not at all. Farms are still not free of petty tutelage by superior organizations although this phenomenon has long since been condemned in party and government documents. From top to bottom -- from the republic ministry via oblast and rayon services -- plans are, even now, being conveyed to kolkhozes and sovkhozes regarding sowing areas, numbers of cattle, cows, hogs, sheep and so forth. Chairmen and directors continue to be called strictly to account for 'insufficient planting' of potatoes or beet and for idle head of livestock.

"Matters sometimes reach the point of utter absurdity. Targets are methodically 'imposed' on kolkhozes from above for...the mating of sows, broken down, moreover, into quarterly and monthly figures. Must even this really be regulated!"

"The same thing is happening with sowing areas. Who knows better than local leaders, experts and arable farmers what must be sown, where and how much? A real master of the land does not stand around waiting for instructions from above, he simply does not need them.

"It is time to decisively reject regimentation and petty tutelage in rural planning. A plan-order must reflect the main essence: the amount of produce that a farm is pledged to yield to the state. Let us stress that this plan must be stable and rigorous and take account of all the present potential and the prospects for the development of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz. These requirements regarding a plan must be strictly observed.

"But in our view, the main matter which we must resolve is one fundamental task -- if the land belongs to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes they must also be fully fledged masters of it. But this is what happens: The land is supposed to be ours but is administered by all kinds of agencies representing processing industries (promy), not by the kolkhozes and still less the Ministry of Agriculture.

"These agencies impose arbitrary plans on farms: For example, the vegetable planting is increased more and more each year and when fall comes the vegetables are not accepted and simply go to waste. Thus only sale plans must be handed down to kolkhozes, taking a kolkhoz's climatic, land and economic conditions into account.

"In this case, kolkhozes must, undoubtedly, be financially autonomous, but for this to happen correct relations are also needed with the state organizations and departments serving agriculture."

The "partnership" between farms and state organizations and backup services is often "unequal" and the consequences of this give farm leaders and rural workers little cause for joy. Instances exist of the overcharging of farms for spare parts and repair services and poor work by backup organizations, though in practice, farms have little redress against such exploitation.

"In our view, all these and similar pertinent facts occur because, in practice, the prosperity of not one of the numerous [nonfarming] partners depends on the results of work on the land, on the harvest, the milk yield or weight gain achieved. The partners are essentially indifferent to whether the year has been dry or rainy and whether the farm has made a profit or a loss. They will have their own profit all the same. Is such a situation just? In our view it is not. Heads must obviously be put together to think out what must be done to equalize the economic conditions under which all the partners are working. Perhaps the basic production indicators of a rayon -- for example, the fulfillment of the plan for the sale to the state of grain, meat, milk and other produce -- should also affect the scale of that rayon's selkhoztekhnika or selkhozkhimiya since the harvest depends directly on fieldwork schedules and these schedules depend on the quality of the repair of equipment. Repair workers will then strive to repair equipment more quickly and make their work more reliable. It would probably be just if processing enterprises also were to share a part of their profits with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, since their success depends greatly on the condition of their raw material base."

One more suggestion. Why is it that all these services, having only just seen the light of day, immediately strive to "cut themselves off" from farms and escape the rayon's jurisdiction. This leads to discord, uncoordinated actions and interdepartmental barriers. In our view the rayon-level echelon should be consolidated and all (or practically all) of the numerous services providing backup for the local production of agricultural produce should be subordinated to it.

Now, while formulating the country's comprehensive food program, it is worth pondering how to improve the organization of matters and how to manage this complex and very important national economic sphere more efficiently.

"It is a strange thing but true that, in effect, the present Ministry of Agriculture is not responsible for the results of economic management on the land. It seems to us that to resolve the new tasks successfully, thought should be given to setting up a duly empowered ministry, for example, a USSR ministry of foodstuff, capable of providing effective leadership of this most important national economic sector."

BELORUSSIAN SEMINAR ON MEAT, DAIRY SUPPLIES

PM011105 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "More Livestock Products in the Winter Period"]

[Excerpts] Questions of livestock production in the winter period were examined at a republic seminar held in Ostrovetskiy Rayon on 23 September. Its participants were acquainted with organizational and technological measures being taken there to increase the output of farm produce while livestock are being kept indoors and to make rational use of fodder and with the methods of increasing the nutrient value of fodder and with providing the sector with engineering backup.

Ostrovetskiy Rayon was deliberately chosen as the subject for a study of advanced experience.

Modern forms of production and labor organization are being widely introduced in the rayon, centers for treating dry cows and delivery rooms with sectional preventive clinics have been fitted out at dairy farms, and the latest methods are being applied for carrying out veterinary and sanitation measures aimed at improving the maintenance of young animals and the quality of produce. The solution of questions of increasing the reliability of machinery and equipment, setting up technical service centers at livestock units and keeping to equipment operating schedules merits attention. Existing livestock units are being modernized and upgraded, resulting in the improvement of their manufacturing processes, and labor productivity is being increased.

But matters are by no means this way everywhere, F.P. Senko, Belorussian SSR minister of agriculture, said in his report to the seminar participants. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the republic as a whole did not fulfill the plans for the production and sale to the state of milk and meat last year, and the fulfillment of this year's targets is in doubt.

Many farms are taking no account of present features in the feeding and maintenance of livestock, particularly of the milk herd. The herd is not being fully fed, and work to prepare livestock units for winter is not being performed everywhere.

It is necessary once more to analyze the shortcomings and omissions of past winters and to strive to increase livestock production sharply on a qualitatively new organizational and technological basis. This is livestock unit workers' main task at present.

As the speaker noted, the necessary preconditions for this exist. According to the preliminary fodder balance, the fodder structure and the herd's fodder supply are taking shape at the level of the most substantial wintering of 1978-79. This makes it possible to increase the republic's production of milk compared with last winter by 16 percent and meat by 13 percent, milk yield per cow by 193 kilograms and the average daily weight increase of cattle by 148 grams and of pigs by 22 grams. Every farm must plan monthly targets so as to obtain the maximum possible milk yields, average daily weight increases and gross volumes of livestock production for the entire period of indoor maintenance and monitor their fulfillment.

Despite some increase in the stock of grass feed and an improvement in quality and a better structuring of livestock rations, the overall standard of fodder supply and fodder value remains low. This continues to bring to the fore the solution of the problem of creating the conditions for processing fodder into balanced feed mash, enriched with nitrogenous additives, micro- and macroelements and biologically active substances. From 1 October it is necessary to bring into operation all fodder shops, fodder preparation areas and fodder enrichment centers everywhere and thus guarantee the realistic possibility of introducing the listed additives into the rations.

Many farms and rayons still have no clear picture of the potential for and features of pork production under winter conditions. In a number of cases, instead of taking specific measures to make up the shortage of concentrated fodder they count on state stocks in the old-fashioned way and do not meet demands to increase the rate of grass meal procurement or of combined silage, cured hay and silage paste preparation. Thus, while this is still possible, it is necessary to correct the situation as quickly as possible and to re-examine and adopt day-to-day measures to form a fodder base for hog-raising.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Another 38,632 tons of cotton have been collected in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. Three kolkhozes in Tashuazskaya Oblast delivered approximately 3,250 tons of cotton yesterday. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1640 GMT 5 Oct 81 GF]

ANTHOLOGY ON CPSU MILITARY POLICY REVIEWED

PM021157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 pp 2-3

[Review by Col Gen A. Lizichev: "Decisive Source of Our Strength and Invincibility; on the Publication of the Anthology of Documents 'The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces'"]

[Text] The Soviet motherland is in the grip of the enthusiasm generated by the heroic labor of the people implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The army and navy military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations and all Soviet servicemen are working on the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress documents for the USSR Armed Forces. The recent "Zapad-81" exercises were a graphic demonstration of Soviet servicemen's ideological and political maturity, high combat skill, loyalty to their military duty and constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism and communism.

Our party views the defense of socialism's gains and the consolidation of the army and navy as its sacred duty and the business of the entire people and as a very important function of the socialist state. "Any revolution is only worth something," V.I. Lenin stressed, "if it knows how to defend itself...."

The way the Communist Party performs its leading role in Soviet military building and its work in strengthening the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might are convincingly described in a book published by the Military Publishing House, "The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces" [KPSS o Vooruzhennykh Silakh Sovetskogo Soyuza]. (footnote: Documents 1917-81. Compilers V.I. Savinkin, K.M. Bogolyubov. Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1981, 622 pages, Officer's Library, Price R1.10).

The value of this book is determined by the fact that it publishes works by Lenin, decisions of party congresses, conferences and Central Committee plenums, resolutions, directives, letters, appeals and CPSU Central Committee greetings, speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other materials reflecting the Communist Party's multifaceted, truly gigantic work in creating, strengthening and improving the Soviet Armed Forces throughout their heroic history -- from their inception to our day.

The documents published in the book reveal the content of the Communist Party's military policy and its profoundly class-based nature. Everything the CPSU is doing now in the military sphere is conditioned exclusively by factors external to socialism -- the aggressive essence of imperialism and the reactionary forces it supports. As long as imperialism persists, the danger of aggressive wars remains. That is why our party's policy organically combines love of peace with readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor. The conservation of peace on earth, the prevention of predatory wars, the ensuring of the reliable defense and security of the socialist community states within the framework of international treaties, the creation of favorable conditions for building socialism and communism -- these supremely just objectives of the CPSU's military policy accord with the interests of the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces on earth.

The documents collected in the book attest that the strength and effectiveness of the party's policy line in its scientific and profoundly creative nature. In executing the leadership of the country's defense and the building of its armed forces, the CPSU takes into account the achievements of scientific and technical progress, comprehensively analyzes the prevailing international situation and, on a truly scientific basis, comprehensively elaborates and implements organizational and practical measures for strengthening the armed forces' combat capability.

Party decisions on questions of strengthening the country's defense and improving the socialist state's military organization, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and works examining these very important problems and the provisions of the USSR Constitution are further creative developments of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland under new conditions -- the conditions of developed socialism and the strengthening unity of the socialist community's system.

The anthology of documents then reveals the important natural law of Soviet military building, i.e. the unswerving growth of the CPSU's leading role in the armed forces, particularly at the present stage of developed socialism.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role in the armed forces is conditioned by the increased scale and complexity of the tasks facing the USSR Armed Forces at the present stage; by the expansion of their international mission, which is to reliably defend, together with the fraternal socialist countries' armies, the gains of world socialism; by the need always, under any circumstances, in any situation, to maintain the USSR Armed Forces' combat potential at a level making it possible to curb an aggressor; by the continuing development of military equipment and weapons; and by the unprecedented growth in complexity of warfare as a whole.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet military building is also conditioned by the need to further improve all ideological and political education work in the army and navy.

The significance and importance of the new book published by the Military Publishing House are also determined by the fact that the works of Lenin, party congress decisions, Central Committee resolutions and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev published in it reveal in depth the inexhaustible sources of the army and navy's strength and invincibility. These sources are the party's leadership and indestructible unity with the people. The army and navy are also strong because they have been formed in the spirit of the friendship of the peoples and proletarian and socialist internationalism and are selflessly devoted to the cause of the party and people and the ideals of communism.

The book "The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces" contains over 260 documents reflecting the Communist Party's political, ideological and organizational work in the army and navy. Each document is a graphic manifestation of the tireless concern of the party and its Central Committee for the army and its servicemen. Each document is a milestone on the Soviet Armed Forces' heroic path.

Take, for instance, the documents from the Civil War period, in particular the decree "On the Worker-Peasant Red Army." The decree accurately and clearly defines the historical purpose, aims and class nature of the socialist state's armed forces. "Anyone who is prepared to give his strength and his life to defend the October Revolution's gains, the power of the soviets and socialism," it says, "joins the Red Army."

In the complex conditions of that time the party created an army of a new, socialist type, an army of workers and peasants, and organized the armed defense of the Great October gains. "And only because the party was on guard, because the party was very strictly disciplined, because the party's authority united all departments and institutions and, under the slogan given by the Central Committee, dozens, hundreds, thousands and eventually millions marched as one, because unheard-of sacrifices were made -- only because of all this was it possible for the miracle which occurred to occur," V.I. Lenin noted in his report at the Ninth Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress. "Only because of all that, despite the twofold, threefold and fourfold campaign by the imperialists of the Entente and the imperialists of the whole world, did we remain capable of victory."

The victorious end to the Civil War laid the foundations for a new stage in the development of the army and navy. The Soviet state was encircled by hostile forces which could march against our country at any time.

The party and its Central Committee, as documents from 1921-40 convincingly indicate, displayed unremitting concern for strengthening the armed forces, rearming them, training military cadres, improving party political work and increasing the role of party organizations among the troops. This was one decisive condition of the defeat of Hitler's Germany in the Great Patriotic War.

At present, when the Soviet people and servicemen in the armed forces are marking the 40th anniversary of crucial events in the Great Patriotic War, reading party documents from that grim and difficult time is particularly moving. In the Great Patriotic War -- the gravest of all the wars in our motherland's history -- it was a question of life or death for the Soviet state born in October, and for the destiny of socialist gains. The Leninist party channeled all the resources of the people and their army into defeating the enemy, organized and rallied tens of millions of people and ensured a victory of worldwide historic significance.

Documents published in the book relating to the Great Patriotic War period show how flexibly and energetically the party implemented measures to increase the combat capability of the army and navy, improve their organizational structure, equip troops with sophisticated combat hardware and provide them with cadres and strengthen political organizers and party organizations.

Fundamentally important significance attaches to the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo decision "On Selecting Communists To Strengthen Party Political Influence in the Regiments" (27 June 1941) and the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo resolution "On Selecting Members of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) for Leading Political Work in the Worker-Peasant Red Army" (10 November 1941). By the end of the war more than 9 million communists were at the front, on active service. The CPSU was really a fighting party, a party at war. Communists fought the enemy courageously and selflessly. Their example inspired commanders and ordinary soldiers to perform exploits and led to victory.

The CPSU's activity in the sphere of building the armed forces in the postwar years and in our time is exceptionally large-scale and multifaceted. Creatively developing Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and taking into account the accumulated experience of military building, the latest achievements of science and technology and the peculiarities of the present-day international situation, the party displays day-to-day concern for improving the troops' level of technical equipment and their organizational structure, so as to ensure that they are fully equal to the demands of modern warfare. It devotes constant attention to questions of the training, education and placing of military cadres, strengthens one-man command and implements measures to further improve ideological, political-educational and party political work in the armed forces.

As the documents published in the book indicate, the party and its Central Committee attach the greatest significance to the training and education of command, political, engineering and technical cadres -- cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism and capable, in accordance with modern-day requirements, of strengthening the armed forces' combat readiness and combat capability, controlling subunits, units, ships and formations and training and educating their subordinates. In accordance with the good tradition founded by V.I. Lenin, the graduation of students from military academies is celebrated every year in our country. The book publishes greetings messages from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the academies' graduates and speeches delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at Kremlin receptions in their honor. These speeches are lively, cordial conversations with officers about topical problems of the development of military matters and about their high duty and responsibility. They contain fatherly orders, orders from the motherland, to worthily continue the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, persistently study Marxist-Leninist theory and modern military hardware, actively carry out work with people and persistently master the science of victory.

Our army's strength lies primarily in people, in their ideological tempering and constant readiness to fulfill their duty to the socialist motherland. The party, as shown by the documents in the collection, attaches very great importance to the moral and political and psychological training of the forces, the education of troops in the spirit of courage, valor, heroism and combat fellowship with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, the further improvement of ideological and party political work in the army and navy, and the enhancement of the role and intensification of the influence of political organs and party organizations on all aspects of the armed forces' life and activity.

During the Civil War years, V.I. Lenin pointed out that in places where party policy is most strictly implemented, where discipline is at its toughest and where political work among the troops is carried out in the most diligent manner there is no laxity in the army, it is more orderly, its spirit is better and more victories are won. In its practical activity the party has always followed this fundamental guideline. The organization of constant, active and effective party political work in the army and navy is a subject of special concern to the CPSU and a very important, integral part of its leadership of the armed forces. The documents in the collection clearly define the functions of political organs and party organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy and the tasks and ways of improving ideological and party organizational work among the forces and of formulating demands on enhancing the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

"Every serviceman must be under the constant influence of the party," the CPSU Central Committee 21 January 1967 resolution "On Measures To Improve Party Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy" stresses. "The education of the personnel should be the day-to-day task of every officer, general, admiral and all communists in the army and navy." How topical this demand sounds in present-day conditions, when personnel are dealing with nuclear missiles and solving complex and responsible tasks where training and service require that troops possess high moral and combat qualities, the utmost efficiency and accuracy in fulfillment of regulation demands and commanders' orders, and faultless performance. How important it is today to implement as well as possible the party's instructions laid down in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" and in the 26th party congress documents.

The main thing for the officer -- leader and educator of the troops -- is to get closer to the men, to pay as much attention to them as possible, especially in the company, in the battery and in the ship crew, where success in training and educating troops and ensuring constant combat readiness is decided.

One's attention is drawn to two italicized lines in the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee circular "On the Red Army," dated 12 January 1921. Addressing all Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) organs, the Central Committee pointed out that an "attentive, considerate, solicitous and loving attitude to the army" is needed in order to maintain and strengthen the forces' combat capability. This has always been the attitude of the party and our entire people to the motherland's armed defenders, to the army and navy which are solving important and crucial tasks in ensuring the reliable defense of socialism's gains and the people's peaceful, creative labor.

The attention paid to defense questions by the 26th CPSU Congress and the assessments made at the congress of the state of our armed forces are a new and convincing manifestation of this party attitude to the army. "In the period under review," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the party and state have not neglected even for a single day questions of strengthening the country's defense might and its armed forces.... The powerful combination of a high standard of equipment, military expertise and indestructible morale -- such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces." The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress expressed firm confidence that the troops of the army and navy will reliably watch over socialism's gains and the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

The Soviet Armed Forces -- missile troops, motorized rifle troops, tank troops, artillerymen, airmen and sailors -- are responding to this fatherly concern and attention with selfless military labor. In its greetings address to the 26th CPSU Congress the armed forces delegation expressed to the party and to the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, its filial gratitude and appreciation for all that they have done and are doing for the good of the people and to strengthen our motherlnad's economic and defense might, and it gave an assurance that the army and navy will continue to devotedly serve their people and their beloved party.

The book "The CPSU and the Soviet Armed Forces" and the documents in it are not just a page of history. They are a guide to action. The book equips officers and generals -- commanders, political workers and staff personnel -- with a grounding in the military conception of the party, the immensely rich experience of Soviet military building, a deep understanding of the immediate problems involved in strengthening the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might, and a dependable approach to the solution of the tasks involved in further enhancing troops' combat capability and combat readiness.

The documents published in the book teach officers (for whom the collection is primarily intended) now to spot at any specific moment in their work the main requisite for solving the tasks before them. They teach them to delve deeply into personnel's lives, study and service and gear them to work tirelessly with people, since people have always been and remain the decisive force in a war.

The documents from the past and the very recent documents published in the collection are a call to action and a call to loyally and devotedly serve the motherland.

YEPISHEV, OTHERS SIGN GENERAL'S OBITUARY

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[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen Stepan Fedotovich Shtanko, member of the CPSU since 1943, has died in his 60th year after a short, grave illness.

S.F. Shtanko was born in the city of Krasnyy Liman, Donetskaya Oblast, 28 February 1922.

[Signed] S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, I.N. Shkadov, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.A. Gorchakov, V.N. Dutov, Yu.A. Yashin, A.N. Agafonov, V.M. Vishenkov, I.A. Gerasimov, A.D. Melekhin, M.G. Grigoryev, F.P. Tonkikh, V.T. Dementyev, V.S. Orlov, V.K. Strelnikov, K.M. Vorobyev, Ye.M. Dvoryanskiy, A.G. Malakhov.